PALMER
The only High Grade Tyre
Roadster Cover Rs. 8/-
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WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

PALMER
The only High Grade Tyre
Roadster Cover Rs. 8/-
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WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XI. NO. 14 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1923. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA. ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Musjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay. Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1896 for the excellence and delicacy of his confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halwa or (Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision, with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.		Steamers.		Tons.
20th	January	MANTUA	..	10,902
27th	,,	NALDERA†	..	15,825
3rd	February	MALWA	..	10,941
10th	,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	11,430
17th	,,	KHYBER	..	9,014
24th	,,	MACEDONIA†	..	11,089
3rd	March	CALEDONIA	..	7,622
10th	,,	DEVANHA	..	8,092
17th	,,	CHINA	..	7,952
24th	,,	MOREA*	..	10,911
31st	,,	MANTUA	..	10,902
7th	April	MALWA	..	10,941
14th	,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	11,430
21st	,,	NARKUNDA†	..	16,227
28th	,,	MACEDONIA	..	11,089
5th	May	CALEDONIA	..	7,622
12th	,,	PLASSY	..	7,393
19th	,,	MOLDAVIA†	..	15,800
26th	,,	CHINA	..	7,952

*Through steamers from China.
†Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
AGENT for Bombay Presidency.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about		Steamers.		Tons.
	1923.			
19th	January	WARFIELD*	..	6,060
2nd	February	GAMARIA*	..	5,255
16th	,,	MANDLA*	..	7,261
7th	March	MUNDRA*	..	7,275
16th	,,	DOMALA	..	8,441
30th	,,	MATIANA	..	8,900
13th	April	MULBERA	..	9,100
27th	,,	MANTOLA	..	8,963
11th	May	DUMANA	..	8,600
25th	,,	MERKARA	..	8,285

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, STRAITS & CHINA.

	1923.		
12th	January	MOREA	
24th	,,	SICILIA	
15th	February	SOUDAN	
28th	March	SICILIA	
28th	April	SOUDAN	
31st	May	SICILIA	

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	
1923.			
9th February	NARKUNDA	..	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Dongola for China.
9th March	MOLDAVIA	..	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Karmala for China
6th April	NALDERA	..	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Nyanza for China

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
15th Jan.' 23	LINGA	Karachi via K'war.
18th ,,	BAMORA	Busra via K'arwar & Karachi.
19th ,,	VARELA	Busra via Karachi.
24th ,,	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNIN MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 142
Telephone No. 1280

O. S. K.

(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE.

Steamers	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
JAVA MURU	J. Kojima	4606	1 Jan.	17 Jan.
BURMA MARU	A. Kobayashi	4585	11 Jan.	27 Jan.
ANDES MARU	K. Takahashi	7772	16 Jan.	1 Feb.
HIMALAYA M.	G. Matsuki	5229	27 Jan.	12 Feb.
LUZON MARU	S. Kametaka	3980	3 Feb.	19 Feb.

For Particulars Apply To
T OHARA, MANAGER.
P. O. Box No. 355.
Phone No. 2150.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Dep.
Bengal Maru.	T. Takechi	5374	7 Jan.	25 Jan.
Saiko Maru	K. Aoyama	4882	10 Jan.	18 Jan.
Kamakura Maru	J. Fujisawa	5880	15 Jan.	27 Jan.
Suruga Maru.	T. Horiuchi	5354	20 Jan.	2 Feb.
Awa Maru.	J. Saito.	6022	27 Jan.	8 Feb.

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
'Phone Nos. 279, 4862. Telegrams "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailings bout.
S. S. "Vittoria"	4300	20th January 1923.
S. S. "Jalatarang"	4300	31st January 1923.

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents,
SUDAMA HOUSE,
31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
Bank Street.
BRANCHES.
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. B. HYND,
Agent.

BANKING

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK,

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established 1863.

Authorised Capital ..... Fl. 60,000,000 about £5,000,000
Paid-up Capital and Reserve Fund Fl. 75,000,000 about £6,250,000

HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST BRANCHES:

Ampenan	Palembang
Bandeong	Pekalongan
Cheribon	Problinggo
Gorantolo	Semarang
Macassar	Soerabaia
Medan	Tjilatjap
Menado	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore.
CHINA and JAPAN:—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.
BRITISH INDIA:—Bombay and Calcutta.
LONDON BANKERS:—London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Swiss Bank Corporation, Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.
PARIS BANKERS:—Guaranty Trust Company, of New York.
NEW YORK BANKERS:—Farmers Loan and Trust Co., Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, Golman Sachs and Co.
Correspondents in every part of the World.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
214, Hornby Road (J. N. Petit Institute Building).
Post Box No. 876.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

W. J. de GRAAN,
Manager.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,50,66,525-0-0
Paid-up Capital and Reserves	Rs. 2,43,69,957-8-0
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,25,46,567-8-0

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.

BRANCHES.
LONDON, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON, ETC.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—Rates on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at the rate of 2½ per cent. from July to December on daily credit Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

Every facility offered for general and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America.
For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.

Head Office,
5, Wallace Street,
Fort, Bombay.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824

Fully paid up Capital	F80,000,000	£6,666,666
Reserve funds	F42,105,211	£3,508,767

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM
(Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

DUCH EAST INDIES:		
Bandjermasin	Medan	Sole
Banddoeng	Penang	Tebing Tinggi
Cheribon	Palembang	(Delhi)
Djember	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djecja	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Kota Radja	Samarang	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Soerabaja	Weltevreden
Macassar		

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—HORNBY HOUSE, Hornby Road.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agents.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

RESULT OF 5TH VALUATION.

A BONUS of Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 Sum Assured has been allotted for the Quinquennium ending 1922 on all with Profit Policies.

SURPLUS of over 9½ LACS.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.

INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL
ATTRACTIVE PLANS
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.

AGENTS WANTED.

For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES.
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO LTD. LAHORE.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

The oldest Indian Life Office under Indian management.

1. Policies kept up automatically. No fear of 1 and forfeiture lapse.
2. Conditions Liberal.
3. Management easily accessible and sympathetic.
4. Financial position of the Company declared sound and strong as a result of Actuarial valuations. Decent Bonuses declared to Profit-participating Policy holders.
5. Female Lives also insured under certain tables.
6. Insurance Policies under all upto date schemes issued. Energetic and respectable agents wanted all over India on liberal terms. Every patriotic Indian must make it a point to patronise "Bharat."

For particulars please apply to:—
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office.
303, Hornby Road (Top Floor) Bombay.
JIVANLAL G. PATEL,
Ch. Agent, B. I. Co., Ltd.
Richey Road,
No. 6127, Ahmedabad.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..	..	Rs. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	..	,, 11,86,84,250
PAID-UP	..	,, 1,18,68,425
TOTAL FUNDS	..	,, 1,57,15,436

HEAD OFFICE:
5, WALLACE STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V. G. Creber.
Madras 27, Moore Street, ,, ,, J. W. Waddell.
New York (U.S.A.) U. S. Manager: Sumner Ballard.

AGENCIES.

INDIA.
CALCUTTA—Tata Sons Ltd., Martin & Co. Ltd., Birla Bros. Ltd.,
MADRAS—Roshan M. A. Minulla. Hussain Saib & Co.,
KARACHI—Jamshed N.R. Mehta.
AHMEDABAD—Bakubhai Ambalal & Co.,
COCHIN, etc.—Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

BURMA.
RANGOON—The London Rangoon Trading Co. Ltd., R. D. Tata & Co. Ltd.,

CEYLON.
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & F.M.S.
SINGAPORE—Barker & Co. Ltd. M.A. Nemazee & Sons.
PENANG—Behr & Co. Durege & Thomas Ltd.
KUALA LUMPUR—Harrison & Crosfield Ltd.
PT. SWEETENHAM—Harrison & Crosfield Ltd.
IPOH—Labrooy, Bros.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.
SOURABAYA (Java)—The London Rangoon Trading Co. (Java., Ltd.,
SAMARANG (Java)—Butterworth & Co.,
MEDAN (Sumatra)—S. D. Kapor & Co.,

FRENCH COCHIN-CHINA.
SAIGON—A. B. David.

SIAM.
BANGKOK—Compagnie Generale Francaise pourule Commerce & Industrie.

CHINA.
SHANGHAI—W. R. Loxley & Co.,
PEKING—Perrin Cooper & Co.
TIENTSIN—Perrin Cooper & Co.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.
KAMPALA—Narandas Rajaram & Co.

MAURITIUS—Scott & Co.

ZANZIBAR—Alli & Abdulrasul.

UNITED KINGDOM.
LONDON. Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd. Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. (Marine Underwriters).

The Company is transacting FIRE MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, FIDELITY, GUARANTEE, BAGGAGE & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

PERODONT

(Made in Germany,)
ANTISEPTIC TOOTH-PASTE
Price 8 Annas per tube,
Can be had from all Chemists or from The
POPULAR PHARMACY
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
Branch:—Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,

KANTA BUILDING
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

STATIONERY DRAWING & PAINTING MATERIALS.

Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.

Price List on Application.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, HORNBY ROAD.
Opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case of [illegible] twelve months' [illegible] the wife predeceased. Commutation if occupation is lost.

For [illegible]ssion to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No..... Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertise ment Department "The Bombay Chronicle Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements ar destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TYPIST. Apply J. B. B. & Co., above Alan Press, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, between 9 and 10 a.m.
A R6129

WANTED—A TUTOR, knowing Urdu to teach two boys Mathematics and English for two hours. Apply Box No. 8940, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6127

WANTED—A CANVASSER, Great Punjab Hotel, Pragmahal, Dhobi Talao. Knowledge of English and Urdu necessary. Punjabi preferred. Apply between 9 and 12 a.m.
A R6130

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR for Charitable Dispensary to be opened in Bhuleshwar Ward for women and children. Apply stating qualification and terms to Messrs. SOONDERDAS AND CO., Attorneys for Executor and Trustees of Bai Kesaribai alias Matubai, widow of Seth Dharmsi Lalji 41, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.
A. C.15423.

WANTED—(1) One INSPECTOR for District Police on Rs. 40 p.m. plus 10 horse allowance quarters free. (2) One HEADQUARTER INSPECTOR on Rs. 30 p. m. quarters free. Apply with testimonials stating age and qualifications to the Superintendent of Police Baswani State, Via Mhow, C.I.
A. C.15426.

SALARY Rs. 100-200 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to those salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two days' free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, R. 1, Rawalpindi.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

GRADUATE IN Arts and Law, well up in English, Commercial Correspondence and Accountancy, desires one or two hours' work daily. Reasonable terms accepted. Address Box No. 8941, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R6131

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Big pucca built GODOWNS Homjee Hall, Mazagon Road, near Station. Apply there.
C R6097

TO LET—Two big GODOWNS at Chinchbunder near Mandvi, measurnig about 2,000 and 2,500 square feet respectively at the most reasonable rates. Apply to PURSHOTAM JETHABHAI JOSHI, Plot No. 33, Chinchbunder, Bombay.
C R6136

TO LET—OFFICE ROOMS in a prominent building on Esplanade Road, opp. the Clock Tower. Apply Box No. 8937, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R6120

TO BE LET.—In Parts of Whole. Very spacious and well situated pucca-built fire proof premises at the Vellard, Bombay next to Maharaja Scindia's Palace, very suitable for Show Rooms, Garage, large Godowns Workshops, Factory or Stores. Area 40800 sq. feet with or without adjacent land. Apply to BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, Limited, 16, New Queen's Road, Bombay. C15245

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—TO LET at Borivli, two roomed cottage with camp furniture and other requisites. Suitable for INDIAN couple. Ten minutes' walk from station Apply Box No. 8921 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
D R6075.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE—One second-hand 600 I.H.P.J. & E. Wood Horizontal COMPOUND CONDENSING ENGINE. Jet Condenser, complete with pump and accessories. For further particulars apply to Box No. 8932, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K 15406

ELECTRIC PUMPING SETS for House Service; for A.C. or D.C. Circuits; rated capacity 2,000 gallons p. hour against 100 feet total Head; supplied and erected at sweeping reduction in prices by THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homjee St., Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3825.
E 2

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED, every one to send their specimen handwriting to obtain the FULL CHARACTER READING for nine annas stamps. GEORGE PALAKOL, Cochin. P R6137

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A Black LEATHER HAND-BAG containing papers, briefs and document which was left in a victoria hired from Lohar Chawl to Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, at about 12-30 p.m. on the 10th inst. Finder will be suitabl rewarded on reference to Box No: 8936, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P.B. R6519

LOST—One CERTIFICATE, bearing No. 34 for 300 shares of the Laxmi Flour Mills, Ltd., numbering from 4144 — 4443, standing in the name of V. P. Narichania. Any person finding the same is requested to return the same at the firm of Vadilal Purshotamdas, Khand Bazar, Bombay. If the certificate is not found within fortnight, Company will be asked to issue a duplicate.
PB R6135

FINANCIAL.

TO BE ADVANCED IMMEDIATELY Rs. 3 to 4 lakhs on mortgage of immovable properties. Apply Mr. MUNCHERSHAW CHOTHIA, Solicitor, Hummum Street.
R R6108

SPORTS.

RACING EXPERT'S SELECTIONS.

For the 8TH EXTRA MEETING included—

WINS.	PLACES.
Gosub	Muzer
Safety	Canterbury Lamb
Certainty	Very Little
Tarvie	Entailed
Belle Voyageuse II	Ratings
	Sensford
	Ishallah

Write to Post Box 599, G. P. O., Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

CONSULTING FORESTERS.—27 years' experience. Can take up all Forest Works Prompt technical advice. Please correspond with BHANAP & SONS., 5, Sheikmohala, Indore, Central India.
R6011A

FINE ART CROCKERY SURPLUS STOCK of an Indian Chief for the Guest House or Hotels 100 cups and 100 saucers. White and Gold glazed for Rs. 50, Pink and Gold Tea set 27 pieces for Rs. 18, Glass-tumblers 100 for Rs. 25, Fine art Gallery, 69, Esplanade Road.
T R6096

BOMBAY'S COTTON, SHARE, GOLD, SILVER, etc. Vaidais and ready goods, General Merchant and Commission Agents, Sha Shivlal Babulals Shop at Baroda Madan Japa Road and Branches, Bombay, Sha Govindji Parbhoodas Princess Street, Surat, Sha Chondoolal Govindji Chockbazar, Ahmedabad, Shabopulal Esverdass, Maneck Chowek.
T R6110

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission to

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salphia.
(HOWRAH.)

P. S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy, V.P.P Charges As. 4.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

I, HEREBY NOTIFY all concerned that I, or my Agents here will not be responsible for any debts incurred by the Crew which have been signed off the Articles of the Disposals Board Tug "St. Aubyn."

R. NIMMO,
Master,
Tug "St. Aubyn."
15429

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha.s s.s' "KAMAKURA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 13th January from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

AUCTION NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that Ramchand Makhkhan Lal Cotton Press, situate in Mohalla Delhi Darwaza, Aligarh, will be sold by Public Auction in suit No. 77 of 1921 Sub-Judge's Court Aligarh (Lala Persotam Das. v. Lala Gurdeya & others) under the order of the said Court on Tuesday the 30th January 1923, at the premises of the said Press.

The auction will commence from 12 noon. Any other information regarding the sale may be had from the undersigned.

Note:—The Press will be sold with machinery, materials, buildings, rights relating to land and other appurtenances, etc.

MAHMUD SHAH KHAN, and
S. MOHD. HADI,
Vakils, Civil Court, Aligarh, Commissioners for sale.
R6088

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS CO, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTIETH GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 187, Hornby Road, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of January 1923, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business.

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 30th June 1922.
2. To sanction the Payment of a Dividend.
3. To confirm Donation.
4. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and fix his or their remuneration.
6. To transact any other busines swhich the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 3rd January to 17th January, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
KARSANDAS T. ROWJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th December, 1922.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS CO, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 187, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of January, 1923, at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.), when the Resolutions mentioned in the notice dated 5th January, 1923, and posted to the Shareholders will be submitted to the meeting for being considered and passed.

By Order of the Board,
(Sd.) KARSANDAS T. ROWJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1923. C15343

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the share of my son Karim Noor Mahomed in my firm is closed from Kartik Sud 1st of Samvat of 1979. Anybody doing business with him in my firm's name will do so at his own risk.

(Sd.) NOORMAHOMED HAJI MOOSA SAYA.
New Kasai Mohla, Mandvi,
15-1-1923. R6133

TENDERS.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the undersigned upto 12 noon on THURSDAY, the 1st February, 1923, for the purchase of old Iron and Steel Girders lying at different stations on the B. B. & C. I. Rly. M. G. System.

A list giving a brief description of the Girders and where they are lying, and conditions of tenders, etc., can be obtained from the undersigned.

The Girders can be inspected at site on application to the Executive Engineer of the District.

G. E. R. SLADE,
Controller of Stores,
B. B. & C. I. Rv., Mahalaxmi, Bombay.
C15180

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DINSHAWJI NOWROJI MISTRY, PALLONJI FRAMJI MISTRY and Bai DOSSIBAI NOWROJI MISTRY, all of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office, No. 14-K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of ground or land of Foras tenure, the cess whereon has been redeemed together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon (being a block of premises known as Crown Mansion), situate off Forgett Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (405) four hundred and five square yards or thereabouts including the portions given up for the purposes of the road and the open spaces and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other lands under Old Nos. 406 and 442, New Nos. A/2270 and A/2319, Old Survey No. 58 and New Survey No. A/7066 and bounded as follows:—

That is to say, on or towards the West by other property of the Vendors contracted to be sold to Mr. Manchharam Makandas, on or towards the North by the property of Hormusji Kavasji Bhedwar and on or towards the South by the Public Road and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3414 (1) and Street No. 3 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of Vendors.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C15411

NOTICE.

RE:—SUKHANAND BRIJMOHAN.

WITH reference to the Notice dated the 11th January, 1923 given under the signature of Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Sukhanand Gurumukhari, we are instructed by our client Mr. BHIMRAJ RAMCHANDER to deny that he was ever a partner in the firm of Sukhanand Brijmohan as alleged in the said notice.

Dated this 15th day of January, 1923.

N. C. DALAL & CO.
Attorneys for Bhimraj Ramchander.
C. 15427.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
123, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MOTOR BUYERS AND DEALERS IN MOTOR CARS. AUCTION SALE OF 4 ALSACE CHASSIS.

By the order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Tricumji Jiwandas of Advance Motor Co., Sandhurst Bridge, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 20th January 1923 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Alexandra Docks Shed No. A, the following Motor Cars:—

4 Alsace Chassis, left-hand drive.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE DEALERS IN MOTOR ACCESSORIES. AUCTION SALE OF 18 CASES MOTOR ACCESSORIES

By the order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Tricumji Jiwandas of Advance Motor Company, Sandhurst Bridge, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 23rd January, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of Messrs. Daruwalla Bros. godown at Narsingpura, Jail Road, Dongri the following:—

7 cases containing Motor Seat Covers and Kick Pads.

8 cases containing various Motor Accessories, such as Glass Cutters, Pumps, Laminum, Assorted, Mattson Red Tubing, Padlocks, Tail Lamps, etc.

3 cases Auto parts and Gill Piston Rings of various sizes.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE VIS-A-VIS CARRIAGE, ONE VICTORIA AND ONE BLACK HORSE.

By order of B. N Lang Esq. the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the insolvent Kaikhushroo Hormusji Ghadiali, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 17th January 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo St., Fort, the following:—

One Vis-a-Vis carriage, One Victoria.
One Black Horse.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th Jan. 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

Under-kind-instruction from the Superintendent Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, the undersigned will sell by public auction the following unserviceable stores in a large quantity in small lots to meet the convenience of purchasers at the said factory premises in Kirkee on MONDAY, the 22nd January at 1 p.m.

Old brass, Copper, Aluminium, lead, etc. Lead dues, old tin cutting, New Burmah teakwood batten, Cupronickel with and without traces of lead, old iron steel, etc., New deal-wood cutting planks, old wooden boxes, various kinds of old iron and steel white phosphorus and other numerous stores. For further particulars and conditions of sale. Apply to

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
94, Main Street, Poona.
R6091

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 85, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, 16th January 1923, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed the following goods:—

Cassia, Vehar, Samples Sugar Lumps, Copra, Soap, Fishing Rods, Merchandise, Angle Bars, 4 Timber Slippers, Advg. Matter, Alabaster, 3 Jars acid, Iron Nails, Drums, Formularies, I Nuts, Machinery Tubes, Dry Fish, Paint, Gram, Tin Boxes, Loose Lots of Sand, Railway Engine, Cotton, 120 Bales Paper, Almond, Fire Bricks, Mathi Seeds, etc., etc.

Loose lots of sands lying at Mody Bunder and at Mazagon Sewri Reclamation may be inspected by the intending purchaser before sale.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

75 lbs. Switches and Crossings, Grabs, Steel Sheet piling, Crucibles, Drop Forged Spanners, Adjustable Spanners, Gas Meters, Smith tools assorted, Canvas and rubber hose pipe, Motor and Dynamo parts, Electrical Instruments, Engineers Tools assorted, Carpenters Tools assorted, A. C. Motors 15 and 30 H.P., Jacks, Crab Winches, Metal Alloy, Grindstones, Telephone Instruments and accessories, Machine Tools, Anvils, Augers, Pulley blocks, Overland Motor Car spares, Horse clipping machine, Cart wheels, Wagons, Steam cranes, steam tractor, steam exavator, bulb angles, ship plates, high steel, tool steel, Bailing presses, Disinfectors, Steam Boilers, Pulsometer Pumps, Deck Pumps, Steel Derricks, Steam Drop Stamps, etc. etc.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 17th Jan. 1923 and on the following days at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Government Stores, Haji Bunder, Sewree, the above mentioned goods.

The attention of all Engineering Firms and organizations is specially invited to this Sale as stocks of several lines are now to be cleared and further supplies will not be available. Many of the stores are in new condition.

A deposit of 50 per cent. in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

The sale is subject to conditions which will be posted and can be seen at the office of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Amrut Building, Ballard Pier, at the Surplus Government Stores Depot, Haji Bunder, Sewree, and which will be read out at the commencement of the Auction Sale.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

GLOBE CINEMA

(SANDHURST ROAD)
TO-DAY
3rd instalment
PATHE SUPER SERIAL
"THE TIGER'S TRAIL"
WITH
RUTH ROLAND AND GEORGE LARKIN
also
PATHE PICTORIAL &
PATHE COMIC

INTERESTING & INSTRUCTIVE!

NOVELTY CINEMA

(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS.
presents
HINDUSTHAN FILMS CO.'S
GREAT MYTHOLOGICAL PRODUCTION
Pandav—Vanvas
Don't fail to witness the vils of Gambling and draw a lesson from it.
Daily 4 shows—5 shows on Saturdays, Sundays & Holidays

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
Our special programm this week
Topics of the ay
Pictured by
Kohinoor Film Co.
GAYA CONGRESS
AND
The most powerful drama
TULSIDAS.
IN 7 REELS
Also
PATHE GAZETTE,
LATEST NEWS OF THE WORLD.
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m
Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m
PRICES AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

THIS WEEK AND TO-NIGHT
CINEMA MAJESTIC

presents
The Super-gorgeous Production
SHISHUPAL WADHA
OR
RAJSOOYA YAGNA
Produced by
Hindoosthan Cinema Film Co.
See how Krishna the almighty helps Pandavas to fulfil the Rajsooya Sacrifice by divinely setting at naught the wily tricks of the Kaurawas.
Populor prices.
Time 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30
Extra Show on holidays at 3-30.

Under Public Patronage
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
(Founded by Late
Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE)
will stage at the
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE,
ON
Wednesday 17th Jan. 1923 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.
SHAHA SHIWAJI
Saturday 20th Jan. 1923 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
VIDYAHARAN
Sunday 21st Jan. 1923 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
SHARADA
Proprietor.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Direction: Madan Theatres Ltd:
Daily at 6 and 9-30 p. m.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
In Alexandre Dumas'
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS"
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS"
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS"
THE CROWNING TRIUMPH OF THE MOTION PICTURE!.
"All for one, One for all"
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS as D'ARTAGNAN.

EMPIRE THEATRE

Direction: Madan Theatres, Ltd.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15& 10 P. M.
NORMA TALMADGE'S
Latest Select Picture
THE WAY OF A WOMAN'
A Story that pleases, thrills and holds you entranced every minute

EMPRESS THEATRE

Direction: Madan Theatres Ltd.
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
Madan Theatres, Ld. have made special arrangements in Europe to produce their own films for the Indian public featuring
SANSONIA
The Strongest Man in Europe who will appear in a series of SENSATIONAL STORIES
The second of this extraordinary Series
THIS WEEK
"THE IRON FIST"
featuring
The Mighty SANSONIA
THRILLS! SUSPENSE! ACTION!

Gandharv Natak Mandali

Wednesday 17th Jan. 1923 (P.M. Night 8-30)
SVAYAMVAR
Saturday 20th Jan. 1923 (P.M. Night 8-30
MRUCCHAKATIK
Sunday 21st January 1923 (P.M. Noon 3)
DRAUPADI
Managar.

ALASTOR

READER OF CHARACTER.
AND EVENTS BY PALMISTRY.
CONSULTATIONS 9 A.M. TO 7 P.M. DAILY.
CARLTON HOTEL (Room 23).
(Outram Road.)
(Hornby Road, Bombay.)
ALASTOR will be a few days more only this season in BOMBAY

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT KAZI STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esquire, Receiver of the estate of Cassum Haji Saleh Mahomed, appointed by an Order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 14th day of December, 1922, in Suit No. 2055 of 1922 (Zulekhabai widow vs. Ahmed Cassum & Ors.), the undermentioned property will be sold by public auction on TUESDAY, the 16th day of January 1923, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon lying and being at Kazi Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 93 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 891 New No. 8037, Old Survey No. 1740, New Survey No. 853 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 6121, and Street Nos 181-183, and bounded on the North by the Mirza Street, on the South by the house of Hawabai daughter of Kazi Salemahomed, on the East by sweepers passage and on the West by the Kazi Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Patel & Ezekiel, Attorneys for the Vendor, at Cook's Building, Hornby Road, Fort or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE INDUSTRIAL COTTON MILL TOGETHER WITH ITS MACHINERY AT FERGUSON ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver in Suit No. 3008 of 1922 (G. D. Birlmoria vs. S. D. Birlmoria) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 25th inst. sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the following:—

FIRST.—All that piece of Foras vacant land, situate at Ferguson Road without the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring about 3278 square yards and bearing new Survey Nos. 1/2765 and 2/2509 and Collector's old Nos. 320, 321 and 322 and New Nos. A/12354 and A/12358 and bounded on the East by the property of Haji Salemohomed Haji Usman, on the West by a Beer Factory, on the South by the property leased to the Lessees and beyond that by Mayer Sassoon Mills, on the North partly by the property of Haji Salemahomed Haji Nsman and partly by the Ferguson Road aforesaid and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward Nos. 2020, (3) and 2221 (1) and Street Nos. [illegible] and 1217.

SECOND:—All that piece of Foras vacant land, situate at Ferguson Road, without the Fort of Bombay admeasuring about 6090 sq. yards and bearing New Survey Nos. 1/2765 and 1/2766 and Collectors Old Nos. 320, 321 and 322 and New Nos. A/12354 and A/12358 and bounded on the East by the property of Haji Sale Mahomed Haji Usman on the West by a Beer Factory, on the South by Meyer Sassoon Mills, on the North by the property of the Lessor and beyond that by Ferguson Road and are assessed by the Municipality under G Ward Nos. 2020 (3) and 2221 (1) and Street Nos. 121615, and 1217 together with the buildings standing thereon and the engine, boiler plant machinery and weaving looms about 101, and other accessories yarn in process loose yarn, etc., lying at the premises.

For further particulars apply to N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver, or to Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., at their office at 142, Esplanade Road.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 16th Jan. 1923.

MEHTA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 54 BALES UMERAVATI COTTON (SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER).

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will, under instructions from the Insurance Company concerned, sell by Public Auction, in the G. I. P. Rly. Yard at Colaba.

54 bales Umeravati Cotton (slightly damaged by fire and water.)

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES F. P. COTTON (DAMAGED BY FIRE).

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the G. I. P. Railway Yard at Colaba, under instructions from the G. I. P. Rly. Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Rly. Act. No. IX of 1890.

50 bales F. P. cotton (damaged by fire), Invoice No. 13 of 4-11-1922, 100 bales cotton Aligarh to Colaba.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods removed within two days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT., G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry., Co., and in acordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA & CO will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 31st instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at the above the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cottonseeds, bags of wheat, bags of linseeds, bags of jawari, bags of bajri, bags of Foor, bags of chillies, bags of rice, bags of dall, bags of hirda, bags of flour, bags of sweeping grain, bundles of gunnybags, bales of coir ropes, bundles of iron bars, bags of dry coconuts, cases of bangles, cases of newspapers, bales of C. P. Goods cask of oil, case of medicine, empty cylinders, one lot of stones, bags of sugar, bundles of jogree, bundles of C. I. sheets, case of machinery, bags of cement, bales of iron ropes, case of paint, loose bad pegs, case of locks, bags of yellow earth, cases of iron bolts, empty tins, empty wooden casks and one lot of machinery parts.

Cash will be required at the time of sale for all lots worth upto Rs. 100 and above that a deposit of 50 per cent will be required however in special lots if the Auctioneers demand, full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed on paying the balance within 10 days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th Jan. 1923.

MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS
9, Dean Lane Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5152.

SALE AT 10-30 A. M. (S.T.)

On SUNDAY, the 21st January, 1923 at No. 80 Lamington Road, opp. the Red Chimney, Byculla, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, very rich furniture, comprising of dining table, sideboard, dinner wagon dumbwaiters, tea tables, silver show and cabinets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs to match, carved black-wood furniture Roll top writing table and revolving office chairs English safe box, steel Revolving Ice Refrigerator, Sweet toned Knake Cottage Piano, Cottage Piano low arm chairs, hat stands, carpets, mirror and panelled almirah single mirror door almirah cupboards, clothes and gown press, dressing tables, marble top wash tables and toilet set, glassware, plated ware, Electric table lamps, crockery etc., etc.

The property of J. C. Brown, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.
Auctioneers

Bombay, 16th Jan. 1923.

COMMERCIAL.

TABLE QUOTATIONS

AMERICAN MARKETu.

New York, Jan. 13.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Pots	..	20,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	..	1,000
„ „ to Continent	.. ..	3·000
Futures at New York	Jan.	27.53+35
„ „ „	March	27.70+31
„ „ „	May	27.89+35
„ „ „	July	27.64+39
Spot Cotton at New York	..	27.80+35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	..	27·25+10
Futures at New Orleans	March	27,25+22
„ „ „	May	27.32+:5
Fair Ri Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	11 7/8
Demand Bills	..	..
Silver Commercial bars U. S. mined	..	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	..	65 1/8

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 13.

Rentes 3 per cent	58 1 2
Bar Silver Spot	31 7/8
„ „ 2 months house	30 11/16
Indian burying Steady.	
Discount Bank of England Rates	3
3 per cent since 17th July 1922,	
Interest day to day loans	2 15/16
„ „ 7 day Markets loans	2 9/16
Bullion Shipments	£ 1,550,289

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan, 13.

WHEATS.

Rozario Santa Fe—62 1/2 lbs Jan.-Feb.	46/9
Barletta Fusso—63 1/2 lbs Jan.-Feb. Buyers	46 6
Australian Jan.-Feb. Sellers ..	52/6
Karachi Barley Jan.-Feb. Sellers ..	30/5
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C,I,F. Jan.-Feb. Sellers ..	50 1/3
„ Red Karachi 480 lbs. C. I. F. Jan.Feb., Sellers	50
Tone :—Firm.	
Wheat afloat to U. K, 1797,000 Qrs.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18 1/2
Hongkong	£ 117 1/2
National	45 1-4
P. and O. Banking Corporation ..	14
Eastern Bank	5 1-4

SEEDS.

REPRESSED, Real Bold Jan.-Feb, Nominal	£ 17 1/4
REPRESSED, Yellow Guzerat, per ton	..
LINSEED Argentine Jan-Feb Sellers	£ 17
REPRESSED, Brown Cownpore per ton Firmer more as Ked	..
LINSEED, Bombay per ton Jan.-Feb. Nominal	£ 20
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Jan.-Feb. Quoted	9
TORIA RAPESEED—Jan.-Feb. Value	£ 16 1/2

METALS.

English best Selected Copper ..	£ 67 1/2
Standard Copp G.M.B.	£ 64 1/4
Copper Braziers	£ 82 1/2
Yellow Metal	7 15/16
Hard spelter	20 1/2
Corrugated Sheet	18 3/8

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris .. France .. 80·95

WAR LOANS ETC.

Funding Loans %1960/90 ..	£ 87 8/8
Victory Bonds 4 %..	£ 89 1/4
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 9/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	56 1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	38
Indian Stock 3 1/2 %	
(Sterling Loan)	66 1/2
Govt. Securities 3%	57 3/4
2 per cent Indian Loan	£ 114

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Feb-Mar,	14 1/4
Plantations First Larex Crope Jan.	15 7/8
Fright of Coal Cardiff to Bombay ..	14

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar C. & F, Calcutta 16-18 Feb. Value	19/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar, Sellers	20/10 1 2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Feb-Mar. Sellers	21/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Feb.-Mar, Sellers	21/3
Uuban Sugar Feb.-March Sellers ..	17 1/2

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

January 15.

A further advance of 35 points was reported in New York futures. The Marwari Bazaar opened firm this morning for F.G.M.G. Broach April May at Rs. 504 and going down by half a rupee advanced gradually to Rs. 508 On offices and Bull operator's buying, the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 507. The Bazaar finally closed at Rs. 513. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 513 and closed at Rs. 511½. Fine M. G. Oomra January opened at Rs. 459 and going down by half a rupee advanced to Rs. 467½ on buying by commission Houses. It then declined to Rs. 466½ on selling by an office, the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 467. While Oomra March opened at Rs. 447 and going down by half a rupee advanced to Rs. 455 on buying by Japanese Houses, the same rate ruled at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal January was Rs. 373 and March Rs. 372. nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet on Saturday last, and the inquiry was moderate.

Owing to the payment day there were no tenders to-day.

PATEL BROTHERS' COTTON REPORT.

Liverpool due to open to-day about 14 points up.

We have received the following cable from Messrs. Weld & Co., Liverpool, dated the 12th instant.

"American exports continue heavy. Trade conditions continue very good there on the basis of present values. Manchester reports read better. Better outlook. Market influenced by political siituation. Have a favourable opinion of the market. On any break advise buying."

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS. (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Jan. 15th.

			Rs.
F. G. Broach ..	April May	..	511 1/2
Fully Good Bengal ..	Dec.-Jan.	..	377
F. G. Bengal ..	March	..	377
Fine Oomra ..	Dec.-Jan	..	471
„ „ ..	March	..	458

E. I. O. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 15th.

			Bs.
F. G. Broach ..	April-May	..	508
Fully Good Bengal ..	Dec.-Jan.	..	372
Fully „ „ ..	March	..	372
Fine Oomra ..	Dec.-Jan.	..	464
„ „ ..	March.	..	454

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 15th.

Description	Super-Fine	For	Goods	Goods	
M. G. Bengal and sind Punjab	415	400	380	365	
M. G. Oomra's No. ..	495	480	465	..	..
M. G. Central P. No. ..	530	515	500	..	..
M. G. Central P, No. ..	515	500	485	..	..

RECEIPTS,

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 1 p.m. on 13th Jan, 1921.

Cotton	..	31,746 Bales
Wheat	..	3,700 Cwt.
Linseed	..	2,795 „
Rape, etc.	..	1,023 „
Gingelliyseed	..	4,901 „
Poppyseed	..	526 „
Groundnuts	..	6,163 „
Castorseed	..	826 „
Rice	..	5,229 „
Myrabollams	..	5,044 „
Cottonseed	..	49,376 „
Mowraseed	..	Nil „
Gram	..	1,362 „
Juwar	..	252 „
Masur	..	95 „
Barley	..	Nil „
Bajra	..	3,353 „
Coal	..	4,260 Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bars Gold ready, Rs. 26-7-0.
Bars Gold forward, 25-8-6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement, 25-6-6.
Bars Silver ready, 83-12-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement, 82-12-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement, 80-12-0.

EXCHANGE.

On London.—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 3/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 1/8.
On London.—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 5/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 3/36.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. A. 1/4 3/8.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/4 7/32.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/4 1/4.
Tone of Exchange:—Steady Market.
On Paris.—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 440.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 470.
Bank's buying D. D. 460.
On Japan.—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 155½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. 150½.
On Hongkong.—
Bank's selling D. D. 170.
On Shanghai.—
Bank's selling D. D. 232.
On Singapore.—
Bank's selling D. D. 175½.
On New York.—
Bank's selling D. D. 322.
London Gold ready, sh. 88-9.
London Silver ready, d. 31-14.
London Silver forward, 30-11.
Tone of silver—Quiet—Indian bought.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange, $ 4.67-5/8.
French Exchange, Frcs. 67.00
Swiss Exchange, 24-70.
Belgium Exchange, 73.40.
Italian Exchange, Liras. 93-80.
German Exchange, Mrks. 48500.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper, Rs. 57/8.
5 per cent. War Loan, 83.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923, 99/8.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928, 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926, 99/8.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932, 99/12.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 103/8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 67.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930, 94/8
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 67.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, 64/8.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 67.
The Share Market is closed to-day.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS (ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay Jan. 15.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khaddi :—			
Textile	1	2	0
E. D. Sassoon	1	1	3
Tata	1	0	0
Elphinstone	1	1	3
Longcloth (Full weight) No. 34-49 inches :—			
Rachaol per lb.			
Standard per lb.	1	8	0
Century per lb.	1	8	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	9	0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	8	6
Textile per lb.	1	8	6
Phoenix	1	8	0
Pearl	1	8	6
Manekji (Gav mukh)	1	0	0
Elphinstone (Batti)	1	9	6
Jacob (Four) miners)	1	9	0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5292-5293 :—			
Racheel per lb.	1	9	0
Swaderaj Finlay per lb.	1	8	6
Pearl per lb.	1	8	8
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	6
Longcloth X quality :—			
Bachase per lb.	1	9	6
Fasulbhai per lb.	1	8	6
Kohinoor per lb.	1	9	6
Pearl per lb.	1	8	0
Longcloth Satia Calender, 34 49 (inches :—			
Textile (Hand) 'er lb.	1	7	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	9	6
Zenith (FDrum) per lb.	..	..	
E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb. ..	1	6	6
Javob (Rajkumar) per lb.	1	6	8
Salta—			
Century per lb.	1	6	6
Spring (Merchant) per .b.	1	7	0
Grey Drill, Century mill :—	..	..	
No. 1125 per pieces	15	0	0
No. 1252 per piece	13	12	0
Dhooties :—7, 8 and 8 yard —			
Spring (Balance) per 'b.	1	10	
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	0
Dhooties :— 10 yards :—	..	..	
Spring (Balance) per lb	1	10	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	0
Chech 5 lbs Grey Drills :—			
Standard per piece	6	12	0
Phoenix per piece	6	12	0
Swan Finiay per piece	6	12	0
Hindustan per piece.	7	0	0
Chech 3 1-2 lbs. Grey Drill :—			
Textile per piece	7	0	0
Pearl per piece	7	8	0
Bleached Check :—			
Textile per piece	..	..	
Karsurchadnd per piece	8	6	0
Bombay United per piece	8	4	0
Black Check 5 lbs :—	..	..	
Textile per pieces	9	0	0
Spring per piece	..	+	
E. D. Racheal	7	10	0
Remarks :—			

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 15 June, 1921.

Bank Teledraphic	1-4 1/8
Ban Demand	1-4 3 22
Doc. Acceptance 3m /s	1-4 3/8
Sos Demand	440
American Dollars	321
Honkong Dollars	170
Shanghai	232
.. ..	154 3/4
Taropose	175 1/2
Market—Steady.	

WHEAT AND SEEDS,

Bombay, Jan. 15th 5 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

Ready	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 ..	51 0 0	7 11 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	50 0 0	7 9 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangal ..	52 0 0	7 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	9 8 0	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 8 0	10 4 0
Rapzseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 8 0	0 11 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	12 8 0	13 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	12 4 0	12 12 0
Teelseed, White 80-20 ..	7 0 0	14 14 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	67 0 0	
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	65 0 0	
Teelseed Black	60 0 0	
Poppyseed, White	12 8 0	13 4 0
Groundnuts	61 0 0	
Nowraseed	6 12 0	7 0 0
Barly	33 0 0	
Castorseed	56 0 0	11 4 0
Cotton Seeds-Ready Delivery	36 0 0	5 4 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.
Wheat May	7 10 9	
Linseed May	12 10 6	

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 14th Jan 1923.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.889 inches.
Temperature of Air	75.9 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	70.1
Dew Point	67.5
Relative humidity of Air ..	0.752
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	1.0
Maximum temperature of Air	85.6
Minimum temperature of Air	69.5
General direction of wind from mid-night to midnight	NNE,NW,NNW,N.
Movement of wind from midnight. to midnight	125 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water as at Prince's Dock Still.

Day of week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Sill ft.	in.	LOW WATER Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. h.	m.
	Jan.					Jan.				
Tu	16	m 10	36	26	8	16	m 5	0	19	3
							16	40	15	10
W	17	m 23	32	29	6	17	m 6	39	18	8
		11	22	27	0		17	18	15	10
Th	18	m 0	10	29	8	18	m 6	47	18	3
		12	2	27	1		17	54	16	0
F	19	m 0	44	29	6	19	m 6	52	18	0
		12	42	27	0		18	27	16	6
St	20	m 1	16	29	1	20	m 7	22	18	0
		13	17	26	8		18	55	17	2
Su	21	m 1	44	28	7	21	m 7	54	18	3
		13	53	26	2		19	25	17	11
M	15	m 9	49	26	4	15	m 4	16	19	10
		22	53	29	6		16	57	16	0

NORWAY'S TRADE CONDITIONS.

REPORT FOR NOVEMBER.

"Norges Bank's" balance sheet to 30th November shows that Bank note circulation declined last month from 383,4 million kroner to 371,7 million kroner. Week by week the balance sheets show the following figures of note circulation: 7/11, 376.3 million kroner, 15/11, 365,8 million kroner; and 22/11, 360.3 million kroner; which is the lowest circulation quoted since June 30, 1918.

The balance sheet of the private banks to date 31/10 shows that loans declined from 3.259.7 million kroner on 30/9 to 3.177 million kroner on 31/10. Deposits in the same period declined from 3.005.8 million kroner to 2.936.2 million kroner.

The savings bank's loans amounted to 1.063 million kroner at the close of September, as against 1.075 at the close of August. The deposits were 1.910.9 million kroner and 1.910 million kroner respectively.

The price level is again practically unaltered this month, the index figure for the wholesale price level being according to "Okonomisk Revy" 220.9 as against 221.1 in the preceding month. A drop in prices is indicated in the case of the following classes of goods: iron and metals, food stuffs, artificial fodder and manures; whilst building materials and timber have advanced. There is no change in remaining class of goods.

The foreign exchange market has been very lively with comparatively stable rates.

The share market has been lively as far as shipping and bank shares are concerned, while industrial shares remained dull with a weak tendency, though somewhat firmer towards the end of the month. The bond market was rather variable without any tendency, and with only moderate business.

The general business outlook has improved during the last months, with increasing sales.

Bankruptcies are still decreasing in number.

The Customs returns in October are 12.7 million kroner as against 10.9 million kroner last year For the first four months of the financial year 33.3 million kroner have come (the customs receipts for the whole financial year are estimated to yield 80 million kroner.)

The timber market is dull, pitprops have advanced in price to 130/ per standard c.i.f. East Coast of England, Mine timber remains without change. The prices of dressed deals and boards are unsatisfactory and both the buyers and sellers are reserved. The English market is dead whereas a certain amount is being shipped to countries overseas.

The conditions are favourable for sales on the cellulose market, but strong sulphite is weaker.

The paper market is quite satisfactory as regards "Kraft" and "news;" otherwise it is pretty dead. Buyers are rather reserved in regard to delivery next year.

Forestry operations will be rather more lively this year than in the preceding. In some district full work will be carried on.

The freight market is a little better so far as the larger tonnage is concerned. There has been some advance in Argentine corn freights, though it will be partly counterbalanced by less favourable outgoing freights. For smaller tonnage, which is confined to Europe, there is a bad market, in addition to the fact that Baltic will soon be closed. The improvement in Baltic freights anticipated last summer did not materialise.

The compulsory war-risk insurance of ships imposed will be abolished as from 1/1 1923.

Prospects for the export of condensed milk seem very favourable, and it is hoped that all the condensed milk factories will be in full work next year.

The fat herring fishery gave very satisfactory results in the northern districts during November. The total catch for the month was about 250,000 crans (365.000 hectolitres,) the greater part of which, however, were small sized herrings, which therefore went to the herring oil factories. The quantity fished this year is larger than for six years past, and amounts for the whole to 507,000 crans as against 416,000 crans last year (i.e. 760,000 and 624,000 rectolitres respectively.)

The fishing on the banks was hindered by bad weather, so the month's catch was very small.

The brisling fishery has been small throughout the month.

(Continued from column 6.)

H K M Jetha; 15 cwt. fish maws, R Dhanji; 20 bales cotton carpets, King King; 20 bales cow hides, L. Tharia; 55 bales cow hides, R. Allimohomed; 11 bales fox's skin, Allen Bros.; 29 bales lamb skin, H A Ammon; 1250 cwt Ind. oil cakes, B. Harjial.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—15 bales Ind. wool raw, K Ramnaidas; 51 bales Ind. wool raw The Bombay Co.; 29 bales Ind. wool raw, S. Gambharchand; 23 bales Ind. wool raw, H. Balkrishandas; 23 bales Ind. wool raw, M. Oomersey; 40 bales Ind. wool raw, M. Oomersey; 200 Ind. cotton F.F. F F Campbell;; 11 cwt Ind. curry powder M Joonjhanji; 375 cwt expella oil cakes, R J Daver; 1005 cwt Linseed oil cakes J Paramananda; 1778 ground nutoil cakes, J Paramananda; 29 bales wool raw, R. Veerchand; 16 bales wool raw H Ramgopal; 60 bales wool raw, Allimohomed; 200 bales east Ind. cotton, P. Soone.

S S Antar for Middlesbro':—500 tons manganese ore, James Finlay.

S S Barentels for Antwerp:—3 bales Persian woolen carpets, Thos. Cook.

S S Barentels for Rotterdam:—50 bales cty. cotton fly, K Vasram.

S S Barentels for Hamburg:—165 bales cty. cotton fly, B Meyer; 110 bales cty. cotton fly, B. Kursondas; 55 bales clean cotton waste C. Patel.

S S Tranfels for Antwerp:—100 cwt. Niger seed, Volkart Bros.; 400 cwt. mustard seed, Volkart Bros.; 2000 cwt castor seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Warfield for Hamburg:—817 cwt ground nuts, E D Sassoon; 108 bales Ind. cotton F. F F F Campbell.

S S Anglo Columbian for Dunkirk:—1750 tons manganese ore, King King.

S S Alness for Dunkirk—220 bales Ind. cotton raw, B Spinner, 605 bales Ind. cotton raw, Vardhuman Bros.

S S Silverash for New York:—89 cwt cummin seed, L Verji; 82 cwt gum olibanium, L. Verji; 100 bales Ind. cotton raw, Rally Bros.

S S Silverash for Boston—50 bales Ind. cotton, F F, F F Campbell.

S S Faignana for Naples:—500 cwt cty castor seed, Goris,

S S Farighana for Genoa—1000 cwt cty. castor seed, Goris; 4500 cwt cty linseed, Goris. 320 bales Ind. cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Sicilia for Shanghai:—100 bales raw cotton, David Sassoon; 3 cwt dry dates, N. Buyammi; 4 cwt. Ind. chutney, F. Nowroji; 2000 bales Ind. raw cotton, W H Brady; 500 bales Ind. raw cotton, David Sassoon.

S S Hongkong:—500 bales cty. cotton grey twist, Currimbhoy; 15 cases sugandhy oil, H C Jooma.

S S Bengal Maru for Kobe:—600 bales Ind. raw cotton, Y C Trading; 1000 bales Ind raw, cotton N M K Kaisha; 200 bales Ind. raw cotton, T M Kaisha; 100 bales Ind. raw cotton, N Ratchetty.

S S Bengal Maru for Osaka:—700 bales Ind. cotton raw Nissim Cotton Trading, 500 bales Ind. cotton raw, N MK Kaisha; 100 bales Ind. cotton raw, H. Rambhagat.

S S Bengal Maru for Yokohama:—500 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M Kaisha.

S S Bengal Maru for Yokaichi:—500 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Kobe:—600 bales Ind. raw cotton, Ozu Buran; 500 bales Ind. raw cotton, N M K Kaisha; 200 bales Ind. raw cotton, H Rambhagat; 300 bales Ind. raw cotton, T M K Kaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Osaka:—500 bales Ind. cotton raw N M K Kaisna; 300 bales Ind. cotton raw, T M K Kaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Nagoya;—1000 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Yokohama:—500 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K Kaisha,

S S Java Maru for Kobe:—400 bales Ind. raw cotton Rally Bros.; 400 bales, Ind. raw cotton, Y C Trading.

S S Alipore for Kobe:—1000 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K Kaisna; 100 bales Ind. cotton raw Y K Kaisha.

S S Alipore for Osaka:—500 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K Kaisha. 200 bales Ind. cotton raw, H Rambhagat; 200 bales Ind. cotton raw, The Bombay Company.

S S Alepore for Moji:—1600 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K Kaisna;

S S Alipore for Yokohama:—300 bales Ind. cotton raw Y K Kaisha.

S S Sakoh Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Banca for Yokaichi:—400 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S S Java Maru from Yokohama. Agents O S Kaisha:—51 bales white silk, 300 cases biscuits, 8 cases cotton shoe laces.

From Tokyo:—220 crown Osahi beer.

From Yokkaichi:—15 cases emanelled ware

From Nagoya:—97 cases porcelain 190 cases cotton yarn.

From Osaka:—1695 bales cotton yarn, 35 bales grey cotton yarn, 220 bales cotton drill. 20 cases striped cotton drill, 786 bales grey cotton shirting; 1080 bales grey cotton sheeting, 5 cases spun silk yarn, 100 bdles paper, 41 bdles, Printing Paper, 40 cases umbrella ribs, 700 bags red lead, 21 cases lead powder, 22 cases zinc ovide, 24 cases whistles, 8 cases provisions 12 bags r

CAUSE LIST.

(TUESDAY, 16TH JANUARY 1923.)

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP.

In the Division Court No. 52.

FOR DIRECTIONS.

76-21-393-13—Hiralal Th and Co, Elias Haji Ahmed, The Hon. Khan Bahadur Haji Ismail Sheth, Dharamsey D and Co.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

72-22—1007-20—Thakoredas and D, Huseinali Cassum Mahomed Mitha v Dinbai widow, Shamrao M and H.

69-22—355-20—Little and Co, Gulam Hyder Mahomed Bux and anr v Lala Dinanath Hemraj, Thakoredas and Co.

87-22—1280-19—Merwanji K and Co, The Bombay Sizing and Stores Supplying Co v V B Kusumgar and Co, Daphtary F and D.

91-22—1010-20—N C Dalal and Co, Maganlal Chunilal Ghia v Premshanker Krishnashanker Dave, Malvi M R and Co.

93-22—4188-22—Payne and Co, Hargovindas Tribhowandas Parekh v Vrajlal Bhagwandas Gandhi and ors, Daphtary F and D.

95-22—3460-21—Mulla and M, Jamshetji Kanjibhoy Desai v Ardeshir Namdar Irani and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co.

96-22—2051-22—Captain and V, Gulamhusein Allibhai Valee v Gulamhusein Bundeally Sonuji, Matubhai J and M.

97-22—1371-22—Jamsetji R and D, Kashibai widow v Purshotam Keshavji, M V Gokhale.

98-22—3341-21—Manubhai and Co, Jamnadas Vithaldas v Vallabhdas Ramji, Craigie B and C.

99-22—1853-22—Payne and Co, Balubhai Nagardas v Amratlal Jeychand, Khandwalla and Ch.

52-22—T and I J 2-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Nusserwanji Pestonji Shroff and ors v Dadabhoy Pestonji Shroff and ors, Merwanji K and Co.

56-22—T and I J 14-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Nusserwanji Pestonji Shroff and ors v Dadabhoy Pestonji Shroff and ors, Merwanji K and Co.

66-22—T and I J 2-21—Merwanji K and Co, Dadabhoy Pestonji Shroff v Nusserwanji Pestonji Shroff and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

106-22—Insolvency Case 748-22—In person—Wassonji Thakersey Halai v The Wadia Woollen Mills Ltd.

20-22-4789-21—Malvi M K and Co, Mulji Bharmal, Keshovji Gangaram and anr. Unmalla P and P.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

4102-21—G B Pandya, Balkrishna Narayanshet Bidye v The Official Assignee of Bombay, Mulla and M, Kharas and Co.

MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

1765-22—Sabnis and G, Rose Hill v Luke C Hill Kanga and S.

LONG CAUSES.

2459-20—Wadia G and Co, Gangaram Assaram v Ganpat Karnaji and ors, Mehta L and Co.

2843-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Messrs Haji Abdulla Ebrahim v Messrs M Gulamali, Payne and Co.

2751-20—Payne and Co, Jamnadas Mathuradas Bakshi v Mootaji Soomerchand, Khandwalla and Co.

1712, 22010-20—Soonderdas and Co, Kalianji Visram and others v Morarji Topan and another, Mulla and M.

604-19—Vachha and Co, Shambaji Dhanaji Varab v Shantabai widow and another, Manilal and K.

2945-20—Nanu H and Co, Mahomedbhoy Fazalbhai v Sha Chhaganlal Motiram Parekh, Manubhai and Co.

3194-19—Daphtary F and D, Karsondas Mulji v Vadilal Purshotam, N C Dalal and Co.

2105-20 Soonderdas and Co, Sha Javerchand Thakersey v Hiralal Baldeodas and others.

347-19—S A Tyabji, Janabai widow v Rakhmabai widow and another, Jamsetji R and D.

2851-19—Captain and V, Sha Vanmali Jetha v Gopalji Gangji, Bhaishanker K and G.

1308-12—Mulla and M, Piran Hasan v Gulam Mahomed Sha Mahomed Patell and others, Ardeshir H D and Co, Little and Co.

159-21—Matubhai J and M, Narayandas Girdhardas v Kakubhai Ranchhordas.

1069-19—Khandwalla and Co, Vallabhdas Jatashanker v Nakoobhai Kaloobhai, Jehangir G and B.

1219-19—Jehangir G and B, Nakubhai Kaloobhai Shah v Vallabhram Jatashanker Oza and another, Khandwalla and Co.

2770-19—Payne and Co, Saleh Mahomed Umar Daud v Bai Sishabai widow and others.

1735-20—M B Chothia, Hathibhai Bulakhidas v Katriha Kana Kiramaya and another.

1777-18—M B Chothia, Jasmantlal Vadilal v Chandulal Parbhudas, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1786-18—M B Chothia, Jasmantlal Vadilal v Bhagwandas Kanguram, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3613-20—In Person—Khairaj Devji v Lalji Ganpatram, Pandia and Co.

3426-20—M B Chothia and Co, Poonjiram Amichand v Jethabhai Valji, Mehta L and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

3887-22—Unwalla P and P, Edulji Sorabji Ghamat and another, v Heerjee Vijhar and others, Malvi M R and Co.

ADJOURNED MOTION.

2851-21—Merwanji K and Co, Vibhukhandas Kashidas and anr v Bhikaji Edulji Ghaswalla and anr, Shamrao M and H, Raghavayya N and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

4297-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Shamji Maneck v Velji Shivji and anr, Captain and V.

4113-22—Captain and V, The Laxmi Flour Mills Ltd v Laldas Maganlal, Amarchand and M.

3476-22—Kanga and S, Shivji Ratansy v Haji Ismail Haroon, Amin and D.

4098-22—Shroff and L, Jehangir Hormusji Cama and another v Govind Sakharam Mahimker, Parelkar M and B.

2961-22—Mulji Th and Co, Haji Rahimtoola Haji Khamisha v Gooloo Laxman and others.

4532-22—Judah and S, Mistry Mahomed Bowla v Gungacharan Ramcharan and others, Manilal and K.

4574-22 Khandwalla and Ch, Bomanji Ashana Pimpal v Sadashiv Krishna and another.

4575-22—Khandwalla and Ch, Bomanji Ashana Kinpal v Sadasive Krishna and anr.

1355-22—Dastur and Co, Esuf Esmail Haji Mahomed Killidar v Behramji Hormusji Kabir and ors.

4022-22—Mulla and M, N H Moos v Dhansukhlal Mangaldas.

4048-22—Mulla and M, N H Moos v Moreshwar Laldas.

4569-22—Tyabji D and Co, Haji Khadikhan Mahbullakhan v Mirja Ysuf Mirza and ors, Shah and Ch.

4787-22—Jamsetji R and D, Khatri Abu Bakar Abba v Khatri Adam Ebrahim.

4791-22—Jamsetji R and D, Jugjiwandas Narsidas and ors v Sajad Husein Attof Husein and ors.

4819-22—Jehangir G and B, Bai Cooverbai Framji Sunawalla v Ardeshir Framji Dordi, Jamshetji R and D.

4843-22—G B Pandya, Jamsetji Dossabhoy Bharucha v Merwanji Hormusji Doongarsi, Payne and Co.

3799-22—Wadia G and Co, Shaikali Gulamhussein v Framroz Bapuji Amin and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3800-22—Wadia G and Co, Shaikali Gulamhussein v Hormusji Maneckji Chowna and ors, Dallas and Co.

4293-22—Mantri and Co, Ahmed S Moloobhoy and anr v Bai Jerbai Dinshaw.

4588-22—Jehangir and S, Shaik Hussanbhai Mulla Lookmanji Khatri v Hirabhai Jiwanji Mehta and ors, Mulla and M.

4594-22—Merwanji K and Co, Ratton Chhattoo v Bai Hayalboo widow.

4623-22—Merwanji K and Co, Ratton Chhattoo v Hyder Miya Rassool and ors.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

IN INSOLVENCY.

For hearing notice nder section 104.

878-1921—Re Mulji Waelji Thucker, Messrs. Ruttonji Shapurji Tata and Co, Messrs. Kanga and S.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

2147-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Bai Samibai widow and anr. Mulji Keshowji.

17-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Samibai widow, Mulji Keshoji, Baishanker K and G.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

4319-22—Sukhtankar and G, J H Treacher Ltd v The Bombay Footware and Co, Payne and Co.

1652-22—Dubash and Co, Hiralal Baboredas v Sarupchand Hakumchand, Malvi M R and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1688-22—Rustomji and G, Himatlal Mavji and Co v Burjorji Sorabji Shroff, Vachha and Co.

3821-22—Kanga and S, Motilal Dayaram v Yashwant Ghansham Nadkarni, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4570-22—Jehangir M and S, Yashwant Vishnu Nene v Kedarmal Bhuramal, Hiralal and Co.

2537-19—Craigie B and C, Kanji Karson v Gudimal Gumanmal, Bhaishanker K and G.

3220-22—Khandwalla and Ch, Chimanlal Premchand v Maquiram Danmal and ors, Amarchand and M. Purnanand and Cl.

4076-22—Sabnis G and S, Maneckji Hormusji Mody v Jamsetji Kanjibhai Desai, Mulla and M.

4284-21—Wadia G and Co, Navroji Rustomji Wadia v Abdul Ajij Haji Tyab, Matubhai J and M.

1330-22—Wadia G and Co, Cooverji Pitamber and Co, Kasturchand Jaychand, Shah and Ch.

1331-22—Wadia G and Co, Cooverji Pitamber and Co v Kabhai Vithal, Dubash and Co.

488-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Nazar Abdula Dharmsi v Yusf Gulamhussein Allana and ors, Payne and Co.

1483-18—Matubhai J and M, Abdul Hasis Haji Tyab v Suzooki and Co, Madhowji and Co.

1219-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Jetha Deoji and anr v Samalbhai Nathubhai and ors, Purnanand Cl. and J.

1942-20—Dharamsi D and Co, Gopalji Shamji v Goswami Shrikrishnavati Vakoji and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co,, Matubhai J M and Co.

314-22—Judah and S, Jacob Shaone Shashona v Amir Ahmed, Payne and Co.

526-22—Little and Co, Merwanji Sheriarji Kheshwalla v Wadilal Mangaldas and Co, Mehta L and Co.

314-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Chhabildas Nathubhai v Madhavdas Lalchand, Mulji and Th.

5343-21—N C Dalal and Co, Goculdas Ramdas v Narandas Amerchand and ors, Khambatta and Co, Thakoredas and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

For further directions and costs on Commr's Report.

2440-21—Motichand and D, Bhogilal Mohanlal Kevaldas Lallubhai and anr. Payne and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3679-20—Amarchand and M, Manilal D Mody v Hiralal Pranjiwandas, Mehta L and Co.

3105-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Sherbanu widow v Noor Mahomed Cassum & anr, Matubhai J and Madon.

SHORT CAUSES.

3427-22—Captain and V, The Asoka Swadeshi Stores Ltd v Nautamlal Harilal, Amarchand and M.

3431-22—Captain and V, The Asoka Swadeshi Stores Ltd v Ratilal Nagindas, Amarchand and M.

1473-22—Matubhai J and M, Habibi Abdul Gani v Ganpatrao alias Motabhai Madhavrao, In person.

4103-22—Mehta L and Co, Shah Gangaram Hurgowandas v Sha Ramchand Hurgowandas, N C Dalal and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

3310-20—Jamsetji R and D, Ramji Mawji and ors v Mistri Madhavji Lakhmandas, Shroff and V.

75-21—Payne and Co, The Bombay United Spg. and Wg Co Ltd v Ramkisson Babulal, G B Pandiya.

131-21—Daphtary F and D, Thakorelal Pranjiwandas v Chhotubhai Gulabbhai Desai and another, Manilal and K.

133-21—Unwalla P and P, Divanchand Hiralal v Mahomed Ibrahim Bin Gulam husein, Tyabji D and Co.

134-21—Shroff and V, Ganpatrai Kedarnath v Juggonath Krishnalal, Malvi M R & Co.

136-21—Shroff and V, Parashram Pandurang Mahajan and another v Linganna Sayanna, Malvi M R & Co.

158-21—Surveyor and Co, Mahomed Habib v Dawood Moti, Kanga and S.

3312-20—Craigie B and C, Tulsidas Gordhandas Khattau v Dwarkadas Jugmohandas and Co, Dharamsi D and Co.

161-21—In Person—Sakarchand Dhullaji and Co, The Imperial Flour and Oil Mills Co Ltd v Matubhai J and M.

3629-19—Daphtary F and D, Kharshedji Dadabhai Khansaheb v Haji Noormahomed Oosman and Co, Matubhai J and M.

3278-19—Kharshedji Dadabhai Khansaheb, Mahomed Hussein Mahomed Jaffer Loongekar v Captain and V.

3280-19—Daphtary F and D, Kharshedji Dadabhai Khansaheb v Malik Ysoof Abdulrehman Thakar, Captain and V.

3673-19—Payne and Co, Kaikusru Sorabji v Dhanjishaw Maneckji Rundetra, Ardeshir H D and Co.

910-21—Unwalla P and P, Merwanji Ardeshir Irani v Daulatbai widow and others, Rustomji and G, Mulla and M, and In Person.

1765-21—Shroc and V, Fatmabai widow and others v Mahomed Ebrahim Haji Peermahomed, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3004-19—N C Dalal and Co, Kakaldas Umedchand v Fazalbhai Habibulla and others, Edgelow G W & Co.

2431-22—N C Dalal and Co, Bhugwandas Tribhowandas v Popatlal Naran, Amin and D.

3045-20—Craigie B and C, Tricumdas Madhowji v Jugjivan Gokuldas, Jamsetji R and D.

2812-19—N C Dalal and Co, Wadilal Purshotam v Chandulal Manilal, Ferreira and V.

3347-20—Motichand and D, B K Shrinivasrao v Siddamsetty Mullaih, Mulla and M.

DEPUTATION TO ANGORA.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Yesterday we read an Angora telegram received from London, informing us that "an Indian nationalist deputation headed by Mr. Vali Khan has reached Angora" "Mr. Vali Khan" states the telegram "is a friend of Mahatma Gandhi.' Will any of your readers, who may be acquainted with this gentleman, or the C. Khilafat Committee inform us, that of what creed Mr. Vali Khan is? is he a friend, and a follower of Mahatma Gandhi or not? because there is every possibility for Indian Mussalmans to be misrepresented at Angora, as happened in the case of that notorious Mustafa Saghir. If nobody is aware of this so-called deputation then the C. K. Committee must inform the Angora Government, that it is unofficial and has nothing to do with Indian nation.—Yours, etc.,

MOOSA MAHD. MEER.

Surat, Jan. 4.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,— For the last two years new methods have been devised by the Excise Department for the control and the reduction of the sale of liquor. One was to ration the consumption on each shop, which meant that the licensee could sell in one year a certain amount of liquor only and nothing beyond it. The second was the reduction of five per cent each subsequent year in the rationing of liquor. It seems that this was merely a camouflage because I am in a position to prove that the Excise Department, after having once fixed the ration, give additional gallons if demanded by the shop-keepers. A third method of reduction is the prohibition imposed in certain towns like Poona and others where under the On-sale system liquor must be consumed on the premises only and cannot be sold or given in bottles to be taken off the premises. This in itself is a laudable thing but several cases found in Poona during the last eight months have shown that the licensee, if he finds that it is not possible for him to finish all his ration, sells liquor by gallons to liquor smugglers, who in turn sell them day and night in their houses and small shops.

Will the Minister in charge give a totally different colour to the liquor sold on all On-sale shops so that no smuggling outside those shops can go undetected as at present?—Yours, etc.,

POONAITE.

Poona, Jan. 12.

LADY CANDIDATES FOR MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The coming Municipal election is going to be a very interesting contest, because many candidates whose names have appeared in papers belong to different parties. But among them all the names of lady candidates must interest us all. We know women are doing much useful work in Bombay and many times they have succeeded in carrying out activities in which men have failed. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale are prominent names among these workers. Mrs. Gokhale makes a good fight in the interest of the people and in doing much for the poor and the middle classes. If she is elected she will work hard to improve the sanitary condition of Bombay which is most horrible. There are many other things such as hospitals and schools which require special attention of women. I hope Bombay people will spare some votes and will see that these ladies come out successfully in the coming Municipal election. They do not require to be told what services Mrs. Gokhale has rendered to the country in the past and how ably she will work and fight in the interest of the people if she is elected. It is sincerely hoped that a large majority will support her.—Yours, etc.

A VOTER.

A CASE FOR ENQUIRY.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Some years ago the Collector of Colaba, accompanied by other Excise Officials in response to protests of the residents of Pen, visited the proposed new site of country liquor shop in Pen. After careful consideration the site was rejected as unsuitable on the grounds of there being a Mahomedan mosque not 40 yards distant as also the proximity of a large water tank. Th residents of Pen, chiefly Mahomedans, are very much indignant and aggrieved at the action of the present Excise authorities in allowing a liquor shop to be opened on the same premises. Excise is now a transferred subject and one wonders whether with the advent of reforms Government officials are entitled to break their ow rules. The rules require that a notice must be posted on the premiess proposed to be occupied as a liquor shop and objections invited. Had this been done and had als the Collector been informed that this very shop had previously been rejected, there would have been no occasion for me to write this letter to you. Will the Minister in charge look into the matter and promptly remove this eye-sore to the Mahomedans this town.—Yours, etc.,

"ISLAMITE."

SPECIAL NOTICE.—As the number of bonds subscribed till 31st December, 1922, was less than one lakh, the drawing that had to be held on that day is postponed to the first week of February, 1923, and consequently, the bonds to be taken up till 31st January, 1923 will be included in the said drawing, if Rs. 58-12-0, being the full amount of each bond with other fees and interest, is paid with the application before one lakh of bonds is completed.

LOANS FROM Rs. 1,000 TO Rs. 8,000

WILL BE GIVEN

WITHOUT INTEREST AND WITHOUT SECURITY

UNDER OUR PERSONAL INVESTMENT SCHEME.

The unique benefits of which are hitherto unknown to the Insurance and Banking worlds.

If you want a loan, all you have to do is to apply for one Personal Investment Bond of the Company, and pay only Rs. 2-8-0 with the application towards admission and stamp fees and Rs. 50 either in lump sum or by 50 instalments of Re. 1 per month towards bond amount, along with an annual fee of Rs. 6 either in lump sum or by four instalments of Rs. 1-8-0 per year. The total amount to be paid in all on account of one bond is Rs. 58-8-0 either in course of 4 years and 2 months, or in lump sum with the application.

Any person of sound mind can take any number of bonds without any restriction of caste, creed, sex, or age, and will be entitled to the benefits of each bond separately.

THE SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE SCHEME.

1. **Absolute Security.** The authorized capital of the Company Rs. 5,00,000 has been fully subscribed and the amount paid up on the same exceeds Rs. 2,00,000. Out of paid up capital, Rs. 1,00,000 Government of India Securities have already been furnished and also more to make up Rs. 2,00,000 will be furnished as Maximum Security Deposit to the Government of India as per Indian Life Assurance Companies Act 1912. The Company has purchased a decent building for its Head Office in the best commercial part of the city of Mysore, which costs about Rs. 45,000 and yields a rent of about Rs. 200 per month.

Moreover, 25 per cent. of the amount of bonds to be collected from the bondholders will be invested entirely in the Guaranteed Government Securities every year and the said securities will be held in safe custody by an Official Trustee to be appointed either by the Government of Mysore or by the Government of India as per present Articles of Association of the Company. The remaining 75 per cent. of the amount of bonds will be utilized in advancing loans to the Life Insurance Policyholders of the Company on joint security of their Life Policies and immoveable properties. So, not only the bondholders' moneys will be invested in the Government and other safest securities to the very last pie but also they will have sole charge on their funds in addition to the security afforded by the capital.

2. **Eligibility for Loans.** Only those bondholders who will have paid up their bond amounts fully with all the annual fees before the end of the previous calendar year will be qualified to receive loans as determined in the drawings to be held on the last day of every calendar year.

3. **Mode of Drawing and Granting of Loans.** If there will be one lakh of qualified bondholders in a calendar year, the Company will have collected rupees fifty lakhs from them at Rs. 50 each till then, and gets three three lakhs of rupees interest for the said calendar year at 6 per cent. interest per annum. Out of one lakh of bonds, only 200 will be drawn in the drawing to be held on the last day of that calendar year in the presence of a Magistrate, and the first and second drawn bondholders will get Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 4,000 respectively, while the remaining 198 drawn bondholders will get Rs. 1,000 each, as loans without interest and security (repayable in 25 years by quarterly instalments of Rs. 10 each per thousand), amounting in all to Rs. 2,10,000 out of the abovesaid three lakhs of rupees interest.

In the same way, 200 bonds will be drawn every year till one lakh of bonds are exhausted, but the bonds once drawn will not be drawn again. The drawing will be held and the loans will be granted every year even if the number of bonds be less than one lakh, but the number of bonds to be drawn will be proportionately less and all the drawn bondholders will get only Rs. 1,000 each. That is, if there are only 48,400 qualified bondholders in a year, 97 bonds (at 1 per 500) alone will be drawn, and 96 drawn bondholders get Rs. 1,000 each while the 97th drawn bondholder will get only Rs. 800 as loan.

4. **Profits.** The surplus amount of Annual, Admission and Stamp Fees to be recovered from the bondholders as well as the loan amounts to be repaid by the advanced drawn bondholders, after meeting the working expenses of this department will be distributed among all the qualified bondholders every year in the form of profits which amounts to about 4 per cent. interest per annum.

5. **Bonus.** In order to avoid litigation after the death of drawn bond holders, they will be required to take up Life policies (to the extent of the amount to be advanced) in the Life Insurance Department of the Company, so that the Assured amount may be adjusted towards the Loan and the balance paid to their heirs in case of their earlier deaths.

6. **Repayment of Bond Amount.** The amount of the qualified non-drawn bondholders will be refunded at any time after 25 years at their option, while that of the drawn bondholders will be refunded only after they liquidate the advanced loan amounts and the bonds of all the other non-drawn bondholders are drawn.

MEDICAL REFEREE : Dr. Fred H. Narohna, M.B. Ch. B. (Edin.) D.P.H. (Camb.): CONSULTING ACTUARY : G. S. Marathey, Esq., M.A. (Bom.) A.I.A. (Lond.)

AUDITORS : Messrs. Cornelius Logan & Co., Chartered Accountants, Madras.

TO

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR BONDS.

TO THE GENERAL SECRETARY, THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT SECURITY, LIFE & MARRIAGE ASSURANCE CO., LTD., MYSORE.

No. .....
Date of Receipt .....
Date of Allotment .....
No. of Bonds Allotted .....
Bond Numbers .....

GENTLEMAN,

I, the undersigned, hereby agree to take up bonds of Rs. 50 each in the Personal Investment Department of the abovenamed Company upon the terms and conditions contained in the detailed prospectus of the same as well as in the Articles of Association of the Company, and to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me.

I beg to send herewith the sum of Rs. being a deposit at the rate of Rs. 2/8 per bond (Rs. 2/- towards admission fee and As. 8/- towards cost of bond) on the number of bonds applied for by me and agree to pay Re. 1 per bond every month for the next 50 months as well as annual fee of Rs. 1/8 per bond every year only for 4 years.

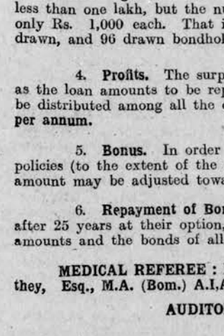
Station.....
The .....
Usual Signature

Please Write Distinctly.
Name in full .....
Profession or Business .....
Address (in full) .....
Post Office .....
District or Province .....

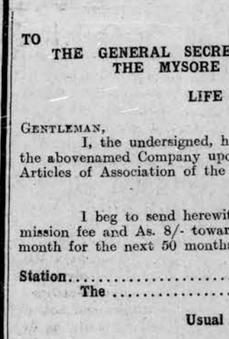
DR. A. J. RAM, L.M.S., M.D. (E. H.) Medical Adviser and Director.

M. P. BHOGIAH, ESQ., B.A., B.L. Legal Adviser and Director

WE MAKE SHIRTS THAT ARE A CREDIT TO THE WEARER



REDUCED PRICE Rs. 2-8.
This is a two-coloured shirt striped pattern, viz., Mauve, and Black double stripes. A really good shirt for the above price.



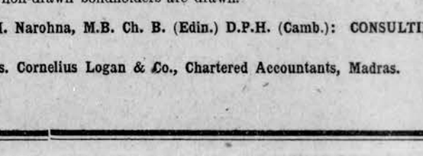
REDUCED PRICE Rs. 2-12.
A shirt that is more than just good. It is ideal in every way. In Black, Blue and Mauve Pin stripes, white ground.

FRESH STOCK OF

Boots and Shoes

JUST RECEIVED.

Chrome Leather shoes Rs. 3/8 to 5/12
" " " Boots: Rs. 10/8
" " " shoes for children Rs. 3/10
Canvas shoes Rs. 3/8
" Boots Rs. 4/4
Ladies Court shoes Rs. 2/8

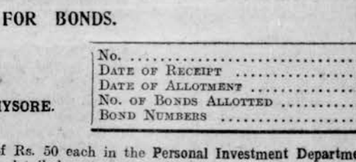


Men's Pumps or Court Shoes made of very supple Black, Brown or Patent Leather. The Toe is pointed or medium shape. Ribbed bow in front.

Will wear for years.

Price: Rs. 6/12: Rs. 8/8: Rs. 10/-

Black or Brown Leather Slippers. Luxurious and Very Comfortable.
Price: Rs. 3/-, 4/- and 5/8.



IF YOU VALUE TIME

If you want a time saving soap, a labour saving soap, and a soap that's a pleasure to use for the laundry then try Asoka's Wash-well Yellow Bar soap.

Non-injurious to the most delicate Fabric—/6/6 per bar: Rs. 11/8 per box of 30 bars.

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SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

9TH EXTRA MEETING.

HORSES LEFT IN

The following are Horses left in for the 9th Extra Meeting on Wednesday, 17th January.

First race starts at 2 p.m.

THE DONCASTER PLATE. Distance 1½ Miles.

Plaxtol 9-0, Marmion 8-12, Silver Saint 8-12, Lady Cleopatra 8-6 Ragazzo 8-6, Rock Dew 8-4, Lemoine 8-2, Blackwater 7-12, Charles William 7-2.

Top weight accepting being under 9st. it is raised to that weight and the others equally.

THE AYRSHIRE PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs, (Straight).

Belvedere 9-2, Joy Girl 8-1 Brioche 8-12, Canterbury Lamb 8-10, The Count 8-7, Zea 8-4, Volsure 8-2, Mimi 8-0, Happy Times 7-6 Belle Syme 7-5, Flight Errant.

THE ROCKHAMPTON PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

South Notts 9-9 Knight of Clonmel 9-6 King of the Ring 8-13, Roi Grison 8-9, Some Scribe 8-9, Bolsea 8-6, Gipsy's Advice 8-4, The Minx 8-4, Mandarin 8-3, Sunnygama 8-2, Royal Jewel Jewel 8-0, Lomo 8-0, Overseas, 7-4 The Lily 7-2.

THE CROXTETH HANDICAP. Distance Furlongs, 41 yards.

Margaret Joyce 9-9 Happy Times 8-11, Atrocity 8-11, Aquilegia 8-5 Coryste 8-5, Capstan 8-5 King of the Ring 8-5, Ceremony 8-4 Voltage 7-13, Sauce 7-12, Woorali 7-11, Ho Ho 7-9, Percival 7-8, Unruly 7-6 Irrigate 7-4, St. Simon's Fancy 7-2 Lady Rita 7-0.

THE MAHIM PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Dartmoor 9-10, Tipperary 9-3, Andolis 9-0 Silver Streak 8-11, Red Flower 8-3, Ishallah 8-3 Shums 8-1, Malta 8-0, Kelvin Boy 7-10, Peninsula 7-6, California 7-5, Sooria 7-4 Leopold 7-2, Good Star 7-0..

THE BELLASIS PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 6 Furlongs 41 yards.

Sir Jamal 9-0, Bayrukdar 9-0, Aeroplane 9-0, Tantalus 8-10 Lord Durham 8-6, Hilal 8-6 Last Day 8-2, Toonah 9-4, Bayonet 9-0, Prince Charlie 9-0, Nasaralla 8-2, Gun-runner 8-10, Ambari 8-6, Nanah 9-0, Muzer 8-8, Vagrant 8-6 and Artisan 7-12.

THE BELLASIS PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Sinari 8-10, Alder 9-7, Red Silk 9-0 Derby 9-0, Honeysuckle 8-5, Frosty Face 9-4 Sammy 9-0, Anit 8-6; Mundoor 8-6; White Rose 8-10 Talai 9-0; Ruby 9-0, Faisal 7-12, Narin 9-0, Scotchpine 9-3, Superior 8-6, Hadid 8-10, and Clinker 9-0.

THE NEWLY LANDED MAIDEN PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Ziab 8-13, Farhan 8-8, Silver Cloud 8-9, Merrily 8-8, Eed 8-8, Sahab 9-3, Simpleton 8-8, Taj Mahal 8-8, Lucky Prince 8-9, Nadir Shah 8-8, Muzer 8-9, Naseeb 8-13, Nafa 8-4, Saifulmuluk 8-8, Arman 8-13, Mahir 8-4, Muzyed 8-4 Gold Mine 9-2, Zubbar 8-8, Diamond 8-13, Seaplane 8-4 and Dijla 8-4.

THE NEWLY LANDED MAIDEN PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Zaidan 8-13, Mustarak 8-9, Azambush 8-13, Cook Eye 8-8, Bhoopchand 8-9, Prial 8-8, Fala 8-13, Rustom 8-12, Sultan 8-8, Isfoog 8-4 Halab 8-13, Kamel 8-4 Turkistan 8-8, Cable 9-2 Security 8-8, Novelty 8-13, Star 9-2 Don't Care 8-8, Thamir 9-2, Rex 8-4, Murhab 8-4, Machine 8-8 and Mujbil 8-8.

HANDICAPS.

To the racing correspondent of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am very glad to see that you are taking up the question of handicapping at the Bombay Races and as one who has had some experience of this, may I point out some of the irregularities which recent handicaps have exposed. Your correspondent, P. Ameretus is not the only one who is puzzled by the handicapping of horses in Western India for. I believe, there has been considerable dissatisfaction amongst a large section of Owners and Trainers over this question. Since your correspondents have specially referred to the handicapping of Owen Roe it is perhaps not necessary to enlarge upon it but a short glance at the Poona results is sufficient to puzzle, even the man in the street let alone those who follow the figures. Previous to the meeting of Owen Roe and Quarryman on Wednesday last in the Epsom Plate, they met at Poona in the Stand Plate on 9th September where the latter receiving 2lbs finished 3rd as against Owen Roe who figured amongst the Also Ran. Their next meeting was as stated above in the Epsom Plate where, for some unaccountable reason Owen Roe was asked to concede 14 lbs. for his defeat. Apart from this particular case the whole method of recent handicapping appears to be a perfect farce as will be seen from the following. Separate races appear to have been framed for horses in the 1st. 2nd. and 3rd divisions respectively, while in some cases horses in the 1st. and 2nd division are matched together. It therefore stands to reason that when a farce as will be seen from the following. Sein the 1st division. It will be allotted a weight less than that which it receives in its own class but this is not the case in Bombay or Poona, as will be seen. Entailed after winning the Victory Plate was promoted to the 1st division and given 9st. in the Ascot Plate on the 6th inst. in which race Red Cross Boy, a 2nd division horse was given 8-2. The latter in its own class viz the 2nd division was given 8-3 the previous Saturday as against Caraway also a 2nd Division horse 9 st. That is to say, Entailed a 1st division horse and giving weight to other 1st division horses, is put on the same level as Caraway a 2nd div. horse. How can any one with even an elementary knowledge of racing be reconciled with such figures? We should have been faced with a real "tickler" had Caraway been entered for the Ascot Plate. In almost all races where 1st and 2nd division horses are matched, the same method seems to be adopted: surely that is not Handicapping! Look at the case of Lady Cleopatra; she won a terms race in the 3rd division and was promoted to the 2nd division and allotted 8-5 as against Silver Saint a 2nd division horse receiving 9 st. in the York Plate on 10th inst: She is then entered in a race for 1st and 2nd division horses viz the New Market Plate and given the astonishing weight of 8-3 as against 1st division horses with 8-13, 8-11 and 8-9 respectively. How can she receive 9 lbs. from a horse in her own class and yet receive only 6 lbs. from a horse in the 1st division? I could quote you dozens more cases similar to those given above which have caused not a little dissatisfaction to the Owners and Trainers of the horses concerned.

Before closing this letter two more strange cases have come to light in to-day's racing. In the St. Leonards Handicap both Coryste and Danzig have been allotted the same weight: one horse is classified in the 2nd division while the other is in the 3rd division: Ye gods—how come these two to be at level weights? What is the need for classifying them in different divisions? The other case is just as bad:—In the Newcastle Plate on the 6th. inst. Millmount was allotted 9-4 as against Roi Grison 8-11: Millmount subsequently finished 2 length in front of Roi Grison and at their next meeting to-day Roi Grison has been asked to concede 1 lb for having been beaten by 2 lengths. One can only conclude that the entire system at present is a hopeless one and needs complete overhauling.—Yours, etc.

L. H.

CRICKET IN MADRAS.

EUROPEANS VS. HINDUS

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Jan. 15.

Owing to incessant rains on the 13th and the preceding days the annual Presidency cricket match between Europeans and Indians could not be played on that day according to the original fixture. It was, however, played yesterday amidst great enthusiasm. The manner of selection of the Indian team and its composition having provoked much controversy in all responsible circles, a huge crowd of spectators gathered to witness the match even though the entrance ticket was highly priced.

The weather was ideal for cricket but the ground was still wet and disappointing. The Europeans were skippered by Major Bradfield while the Indians were led by Subramaniam.

The match opened punctually at 11 in the forenoon. Winning the toss the European skipper elected to bat and sent in Denniston and Aste to face Ganapathy at the far end respectively. Denniston scored a single off Ganapathy, while Aste hit him for 2. But soon the latter's career came to an end, when he was sharply held in slips by Venkataramanjulu off Ganapatty (3-1-2).

Shattock now joined Denniston but runs were slow to come. The first decade was reached after half an hour's game. Denniston having attempted to cut one of Grant's high balls landed it straight into Balliah's hands (18-2-7).

Chilton the famous Kolar player now partnered Shattock, who was all the while playing steady. Shattock punished one of Ganapatty's loose deliveries and hit it to leg for a boundary. He again hit the same bowler for another four this time to the road. In the next over Chilton the newcomer made two of Grant. Venkataramanjulu now took charge of the leather at the far end of the pavilion relieving Ganapathy. Runs began to pour with Chilton opening his shoulders and hitting Grant's deliveries which lacked sting. Krishnappa the left-hander of Bangalore now replaced Grant at the pavilion end. The change immediately brought down two wickets in one over. Chilton was beautifully held by Bangarababu off Krishnappa's very first delivery (54-3-13). Provis joined Shattock but had to retire immediately as he was caught in exactly similar fashion as the previous player (54-4-0. Ganapathy now took the ball from Venkataramanjulu. Sullivan who joined Shattock was playing a cautious game, but the latter who seemed to be playing a confident game in stepping to cut an off break of Ganapathi's pulled it into his wicket (70-5-26). Shattock played well and his 26 was a very useful contribution, being highest score on his side.

Now Nailer partnered Sullivan but ere long his career was cut short as Krishnappa broke through his wickets (72-6-1).

Carrick who joined Sullivan found the latter collapse for one of Ganapathy's breaks (18-7-12). Major Bradfield became Carrick's partner. The latter hit out lustily and raising one of Ganapathy's balls to straight field was finely held by Yoganathan near the boundary (93-8-14).

Bragg now joined Bradfield facing Ganapathy. He hit two consecutive balls for fours Grant now came in at the pavilian end and bowled Bradfield clean for fourth ball (103-9-4).

Watters, the last man in was clean bowled by Ganapathy when he came to face him after Bragg ran a single.

Thus the European innings came to close for 104 at lunch time. The Europeans took two hours and a quarter to score a century. It must be said, however, that they had to play on the wet wicket at the beginning thoug things improved a bit after some time.

INDIANS FIRST VENTURE.

After lunch the Indians entering on their first venture started disastrously losing two of their wickets for only 7 runs. At this time Venkataramanjulu joined Kanikkam who on entering the field received tremendous ovation. The runs began to come in fast as both players played confidently and two decades was registered in 20 minutes. Both Bragg and Provis having proved ineffectual with the ball before Kanikkam and Venkataramanjulu going strong a changed was effected in bowling. Aste relieved Provis at the pavillion end and it was not until Kanikkam began to hit out lustily Bragg that Watters was brought in to replace him at the far end of the pavilion. Venkataramanjulu now opened his shoulders and hit Aste a new bowler for the boundary in the leg. The game was very lively with Kanikkam and Venkataramanjulu hitting all round wicket. Kanikkam went forward and missed one of Walters' slow deliveries with the result he was stumped sharply by Shattock (66-3-29). The retiring batsman not only contributed a very substantial number of runs to the score but his partnership with Venkataramanjulu brought the score from 7 to 66 and thus laid the foundation so to speak for passing the score of the Europeans' first innings.

Kanikkam who came from Bangalore fulfilled all expectations though it was unfortunate that just when he was exhibiting fine cricket he should have fallen a prey to Walters temptation. Krishnappa the left hander from Bangalore joined Venkataramanjulu but in cutting Aste he gave it straight into Denniston's hands (77-4-5).

Now Bangarababu who played in the Quadrangular cricket at Hyderabad partnered Venkataramanjulu when Bragg again came in taking the ball from Watters who was found too costly with the latter punishing severely every loose delivery of his. The newcomer hit him for four and then for one. When the score reached 90 a change of bowling was effected again. Provis took the ball from Aste at the Gymkhana end. Venkataramanjulu who was all the while playing excellent cricket unfortunately skied a ball from Provis which was held by Charrick (95-5-40). Venkataramanjulu played a brilliant game for his invaluable 40 and it looked a pity that he did not stay at the wicket till at least the century was reached.

Subramanian joined Bangarababu. The latter hitting Provis for four raised score to a century at 5 minutes to 4. He gave a catch soon after, but it was not accepted the Hyderabad player began to hit freely as he liked not sparing either bowler. Watters again relieved Bragg but matters did not improve as Bangarababu played as gaily as ever before. But suddenly in trying to sneak a ball off Provis gave it straight into the hands of the slip (125-6-32). The retiring batsman hit no less than six fours. Yoganathan joined Subramaniam but with only one addition to the score. He retired to the pavilion having sent Watters' ball straight into Chilton's hands (126-7-1). Baliah came in next. Now the bowlers were changed at both the ends. Nailer taking Provis' place and Bragg Watters. Soon however Provis took the ball from Bragg at other end to try his chances from there. Baliah in trying to pull one of Nailers' balls to leg gave it to Aste (140-8-15). Ganapathi joined Subramaniam and after some wild hitting was caught by Nailer (161-9-5). Grant the last to come in was clean bowled by Nailer without an addition to the score. Subramaniam was undefeated for 18. Thus the Indians are 67 runs ahead of the Europeans in the first innings, but it is yet unsafe to predict anything. The Europeans who have strong batting side may do anything, but it is well that the Indians feel emboldened a bit.

The Europeans entered on their second venture and scored 23 runs for a fall of 1 wicket when however the game closed for the day.

THE SCORES.

Europeauns 1st innings:—

Denniston, c Baliah and b Grant:—7, Aste, c Venkataramanjulu, b Ganpathi:—2, Shattock hit wicket. b Ganpathi 26, Chilton, c Bengaru Babu, b Krishnappa:—0, Sulliven, b Ganpathi 12, Nailer, b Krishnappa 1, Kirrick, c Yoganadan, b Ganpathi 14, Major Bradfield, b Grant 4, b rag (not out) 10, Watters, b Ganpathi 0 Extras:—15, total 104.

Extras:—15, total 104.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Europeans, 1st Innings.

Name	O	M	R	W
Ganapathi	14.3	3	34	5
Grant	9	3	15	2
Venkatramanujulu	5	0	9	0
Krishnappa	10	3	30	3

INDIAN 1ST. INNINGS:—

Ranganathan, C. Shattock, B. Bragg: 0, Rangabashayam 0, Kinikam, B. Watters:—29 Venkataramanujulu, C. Sulivan, B. Provis 40 Krisnappa, C, Denniston, B. Aste 5, Bungaru Babu, C. Watters, B. Provis 33 Subramaniam (not out) 18, Yoganadhan, C. Chilton, B. Watters 1, Baliah Caste, B. Nailer 15, Ganapathi and B. Nailer 5, Grant, B. Nailer 0, Extras:—15, total 161.

Indians, 1st Innings.

Name	O	M	R	W
Bragg	14	2	42	2
Provis	14	3	32	2
Aste	8	1	21	1
Walters	8	0	32	2
Nailer	8	1	18	3

C. WARD ELECTION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I was pleased to read in your paper the other day, an announcement regarding Mr. R. Venkat Ram's candidature for election from the C Ward. I have known Mr. Venkat Ram for several years as an energetic and fearless worker. Every public cause has been dear to him and has always fought for the vindication of justice and the maintenance of the rights of the public.

As a Special Representative of "The Congressman, and as a Member of various Congressman, and as a Member of various institutions, Mr. Venkat Ram has done great but unostentatious service to the City. His election to the Corporation will not only as you have said, be a source of great strength to the Nationalist Party, but will be very useful from the point of view of the working middle classes of the City.

I would therefore appeal to my fellow-voters in this Ward to support whole-heartedly Mr. Venkat Ram's Candidature and see that he is returned to the Corporation at the ensuing election.—Yours, etc.

C. WARD VOTER.

Bhuleshwar, Jan. 15.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Mr. Amiroodin Salebhoy Tayebji of the firm of Messrs. Salebhoy Tyebji and Sons is a candidate for the ensuing Municipal election from B ward (Mandvi).

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS.

This week's great film attraction "The Three Musketeers" has already been enthusiastically received at the Excelsior Theatre. This film is reputed to have cost a million dollars and certainly no expense has been spared in its production. Douglas Fairbanks, assisted by a number of prominent cinema players, enacts the leading role. A whole town of the period of 1625 appears to have been built for the purpose of taking the film. Fairbanks, as the swordsman and adventurer, D'Artagnan, has a part that suits him perfectly and he gives a realistically dramatic interpretation of it. He arrives in Paris a penniless adventurer and at the end of a couple of days he finds himself pitted against Cardinal Richelieu who, to suit his own ends, is attempting to widen the existing breach between the King and his beautiful Queen, Anne of Austria. The Queen has an admireer in the English Duke of Buckingham and although she has steadfastly resisted his advances, she has, in a moment of weakness, given him a diamond buckle which was a present to her from the King. Richelieu knows of this and prompts the King to command Anne to appear at the state ball wearing the jewel. D'Artagnan is brought to the Queen's notice by Constance, her maid, and to him and his three comrades, Athos, Porthos and Aramis falls the task of regaining the buckle. After many exciting adventures and hairbreadth escapes they are successful and eventually restore the jewel to the Queen.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA.

REDUCTION OF CAPITAL

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to hand you herewith a copy of the letter to the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Union Bank of India Limited with regard to Reduction of Capital of the Bank, which is self explanatory and shall thank you if you will kindly publish the same in to-morrows issue of your widely circulated paper for the benefit of your readers, a large body of whom are the Shareholders.—Yours etc.

P. D. SHAMADASANI.

Dr. Foriera's Building, opp. Swadeshi Stores, Girgaum Road, Bombay, Jan. 5.

To The Chairman, The Board of Directors, The Union Bank of India Ltd., Bombay.

Dear Sir,

RE: REDUCTION OF CAPITAL.

I have read the advertisement in the local papers whereby notice is given convening an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank at its Registered Office on Thursday the 18th day of January 1923 for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the Special Resolution (Specified in the said notice) for reducing the face value of the shares of the Bank from Rs. 50 to Rs. 15 per share in order to extinguish the liability in respect of uncalled Capital on the Shares to the extent of Rs. 35 per share.

2. It is obvious that by not convening two meetings (one for passing and tre other for confirming their present Special Resolution as is usual and as was actually done on the last occasion) pursuant to Article 64 of the Articles of Association of the Company which authorizes the convening of both the meetings *by one and the same notice*, the Directors themselves do not feel confident of carrying out their present Special Resolution with the Statutory majority of not less than three fourths of the Shareholders who may be present at the forthcoming meeting.

3. Doubtless the present Special Resolution of the Directors is a distinct improvement on their orignal Special Resolution which sought to reduce the face value of the shares of the Bank from Rs. 50 to Rs. 20 per share in order to extinguish the liability in respect of uncalled Capital on the shares to the extent of only Rs. 30 per share. There is a difference of no less than Rs. 5 per share. Accordingly the advantage that would accrue to the shareholders on their entire holding of 8,00,000 shares would come to only Rs. 40 laks. But this is far short of the advantage to the tune of 60 lakhs of rupees which would accrue to the Shareholders if their liability in respect of uncalled Capital on the shares were altogether extinguished pursuant to my Amendment (to the Director's original Special Resolution) to that effect which was supported by all the Shareholders present at the last Extraordinary General Meeting held on Thursday the 9th day of August 1922 with the exception of course of the Directors and their followers. My Amendment would have been carried and passed as a substantive proposition by an overwhelming (more than the statutory) majority but the same was declared by you out of order on the ground that previous notice of the same was necessary. It is the inherent right of every member present at any meeting whether of corporate body or otherwise private or public to move an amendment to any Resolution brought before such meeting but the excercise of this elementary right was denied to me. Your ruling which was rightly viewed by all the shareholders as arbitrary and illegal and which served as an apple of discord was followed by another ruling of your equally arbitrary and illegal dissolving the said meeting. This naturally antagonised the shareholders who recorded their protests by means of their Resolutions which appeared in all the local papers and copies of which were supplied to you. This then is the past history of this episode.

4. Now that the Directors have wisely burried in the limbo of oblivion their original Special Resolution which the shareholders were determined to throw overboard by means of my Amendment thereto, we can bury the past of the good old year and come to an understanding in the very beginning of this New Year to the mutual advantage of all the shareholders of the Bank including your goodself and your colleagues. With that end in view I send you herewith by Amendment which runs as follows:—

AMENDMENT.

That the capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 5,00,00,000 divided into 10,00,000 shares of Rs. 50 each of which 8,00,000 have been issued with Rs. 7-8-0 paid-up on each share, to Rs. 1,50,00,000 divided into 2,80,000 7½ per cent (Income Tax free) Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 15 each and 7,20,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 15 each of which 1,60,000 7½ per cent (Income Tax free Cumulative Preference shares ranking for dividend from 1st April 1923 and 4,80,000 Ordinary shares shall be deemed to have been issued with Rs. 15 and 7-8-0 paid-up on each 7½ per cent (Income Tax free) Cumulative Preference Share and Ordinary share respectively, and that such reduction be effected by converting every five shares of Rs.50 each with Rs.37-8 paid up thereon into four shares of Rs. 15 each of which one shall be 7½ per cent (Income Tax free) Cumulative Preference share with Rs. 15 paid up thereon and three shall be Ordinary shares with Rs. 7-8-0 paid-up thereon and extinguishing the liability in respect of uncalled capital on the shares to the extent of Rs. 38 per share.

5. The points of agreement between my present Amendment and the Directors present Special Resolution may be summed up as under:—

I. The Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 5,00,00,000 to Rs. 1,50,00,000.

II. The face value of the shares of the Company be reduced from Rs. 50 per share to Rs. 15 per share.

III. The liability of the shareholders in respect of uncalled capital be limited to Rs. 7-8-0 per share.

6. The advantages which would accrue to the shareholders under my present Amendment may be summed up as under:—

GENERAL

Release from their liability in respect of the uncalled capital to the extent of Rs. 38 per share instead of only Rs. 35 per share, an advantage of no less than Rs. 24 lakhs on all 8,00,000 shares which is by no means small.

SPECIAL.

Re. 1,60,000 7½ per cent (Income Tax free) Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 15 each (fully paid up).

I These being fully paid up, the holders will have no difficulty whatsoever in obtaining in case of need, Loans or over draft facilities against same.

II These being fully paid up, the Directors cannot decline to register any transfer of these shares.

III Payment of interest being guaranteed at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum (Income Tax free), i.e., Rs. 1/2/- per share, the same rate bound to be quoted on the Stock Exchange at or above par (i.e. double the present market rate of Rs. 7/8/0 for the present 2 shares converted into 1 share of this class).

N. B.—Interest at 7½ per cent. on all the 1,60,000 Cumulative Preference Shares would come to only Rs. 1,80,000 in a year and Rs. 90,000 in a half year which the Bank will have no difficulty in paying, out of its net Profits which are bound to increase with the growth of the Bank year in and year out.

IV The total appreciation in the value of all the 1,60,000 shares of this class when quoted at par would at Rs. 7-8 per share as determined above come to no less than Rs. 12,00,000 which is by no means small.

Re: 4,80,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 15 each with Rs. 7-8-0 paid up thereon.

I The Shareholders liability in respect of uncalled capital on these shares is limitted to only Rs. 7-8-0 per share, and to Rs. 36,00,600 on all these shares.

II The management will be charged with the responsibility of so conducting the business of the Bank and so controlling the working expenses of the Bank as to declare some dividends on these shares.

III The same are bound to appreciate in value according to the dividends from time to time declared thereon.

I need hardly assure you that I have drawn up my present Amendment to assist the Board in their object of reducing the Capital of the Bank but in a manner whereby a good portion of the Shares of the Bank may be converted into fully paid up shares which may give all the shareholders of the Bank a legitimate return on their moneys invested therein and be readily realizable in the market without any loss whatsoever.

May I therefore hope that you and your colleagues on the Board will be pleased to accept my present Amendment? Should you and your colleagues on the Board be unwilling to accept my present Amendment, I may kindly be informed of the grounds on which the Board's decision is based. In any case you will I trust in all fairness direct that a notice of the same be given to all the Shareholders of the Company, pursuant to Article 63 of its Articles of Association so that they may have the opportunity of knowing the nature of my present Amendment and some to a proper decision and I may be informed accordingly.

Kindly acknowledge receipt.

Yours faithfully,

t (Sd.) P. D. SHAMDASANI.

A shareholder.

ITALO-AFGHAN TRANSPORT COMPANY

(Associated Press.)

PESHAWAR, Jan. 15.

Details are published in an Afghan newspaper of the article of agreement of the Italo-Afghan Motor Transport Company, which has secured a monopoly for twelve years of passenger, mail and goods traffic on the Peshawar-Kabul Road. The capital is stated to be Rs. 2½ lakhs which appears to be absorbed from the start in vehicles buildings, repair shops etc. leaving no reserve fund. The right of subscription is confined to Afghan and Italian subjects. With effect from February 1923 the Company undertakes to run a weekly service of two goods lorries and two mails and passenger vans each way.

BENGAL RELIEF FUND.

The Editor has received the following amounts:—

	Rs.
Natvarlal Nagindas	5
Kanchanlal	5

SLAUGHTER OF COWS.

APPEAL TO WOULD-BE CORPORATORS.

Mr. W. T. Halai writes:—

Sir,—I beg to enclose herewith for publication in your widely circulated paper the accompanying letter I have received from the Hon. Sir John Woodroffe re. the question of the prevention of slaughter of cows at the Municipal slaughter houses.

Bombay used always to give a lead in all humanitarian questions. But in this case it has remained hopelessly behind. Will you whip up the host of gentlemen who have stood as candidates for election to the Municipal Corporation and appeal to them—in the name of humanity and in the interests of hundreds of thousands of children and infants who fall victims to premature death owing to want of pure milk—to take up this question seriously and at least imitate the other municipalities and not put Bombay to shame over such a question.

His Imperial Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan has already put an end to the slaughter of cows, and His Exalted Highness the Nizam has done the same. His E. H. the Sultan Tymur bin Faisal of Muscat and Oman following the tradition of his Bin Sayadi ancestors has prevented this slaughter. Cannot Bombay do as much by following in their wake?

The following is the letter referred to:

The All-India Cow Conference Association,
10, Old Post Office Street Calcutta,
The 25th Decemebr 1922.

From—The Hon'ble Justice Sir John Woodroffe, Kt. M.A., B.C.L., Bar.-at-Law, President, All-India Cow Conference Assn.

To—Mr. Wasanji Thakarsi Halai, 107, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Dear Sir,—I have the honour to address you on the subject slaughter of cows within your Municipality. It is hardly necessary for me to draw your attention to the insufficiency and unsatisfactory state of cattle and milk supply in India as the fact is well-known and has been dwelt upon from time to time in the publications of this association. My association think that considerable benefit would be derived by the prevention of the slaughter of cows. We have collected statistics regarding slaughter of cattle in India and it is believed that about 10 millions of cattle are slaughtered every year in this country where there are only about 145 millions of cattle. This figure is high enough and when the quality of cattle slaughtered (mostly in the prime of their lives) is taken into consideration the heavy economic loss to which the country is subjected by the prevention can be very well realized. Instead of leading a useful life of 10 or 12 years the cows are usually slaughtered at the end of their 2nd or 3rd lactation period. Calves seldom survive and the breed of good cows is gradually getting extinct.

In view of the above facts and circumstances many important municipalities (as per list below) including the Corporation of Calcutta have resolved to stop the slaughter of cows and calves. The time appears to have come when similar restrictions should be passed in all Municipalities in India.

I would request therefore that you will be pleased to put this proposal before your Municipality at your earliest convenience and if they approve of it, steps may be taken for the prevention of the slaughter of cows and calves in your Municipality in future.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant
(Sd) J. G. Woodroffe, President.

Names of Municipalities that resolved to stop slaughter of cows, calves or both
Bareilly, Bassein, Belgaon, Bhagalpur, Calcutta, Cawnpur, Chittagah, Daltongung, Dehra Dun, Dhulia, Gaya, Guntur, Hazaribagh Hoshiarpur, Howrah Hyderabad (Sind), Jacobabad, Jalpaiguri, Karwar, Kurnool Lahore, Masulipatam, Motihari, Mirpurkhas, Monghyr, Moradabad, Moulmein, Muttarh, Nagpur, Nellore Proma, Salem, Sambalpur, Sargodha, Seoni, Simla, Thana, Thaton.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

DADISETH—ROBERT MANSFIELD.—K.A.K VAKIL, B.A., LL.B., of Sans Villa, Alexandra Road Gamdevi, Bombay, thankfully acknowledges from his readers congratulatory letters appreciatively reviewing "The mysterious educational parts played nobly by Kavasji Dadiseth, Robert Mansfield," in his novel "The Star of Switzerland."

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An adjourned meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m., (S.T.), at the Congress Committee's Office.

CHIKITSAK SAMOOH.

The 9th annual meeting of the Chikitsak Samooh, Bombay, will be held at 3 p.m., (Bombay Time) on Sunday, the 28th inst. in the premises of the Samooh, 677, Girgaon Road, when all members are cordially invited to attend.

LABOUR PAPER FOR RAILWAYMEN.

The Central Labour Board to which are affiliated six organised Labour Unions in Bombay resolves to start besides the "Postman" another paper to guard the interests of the Railway workers called the "Railwayman" and run it on the same lines as the 'Postman," with Mr. S. H. Jhabwala as Hon. Editor.

GOWD SARASWAT BRAHMAN MITRA MANDAL.

A social gathering of the members of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Mitra Mandal will be held at the bungalow of Messrs. Dhairyawan Bros., at Goregaon in the Thana District on Saturday, the 20th and Sunday, the 21st inst., when all members with their children are requested to attend.

NATIONALIST MUNICIPAL PARTY.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party (C Ward) a public meeting will be held under the Presidentship of Mr. V. J. Patel to-day (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m. (B.T.) in Gaiwadi on the Kalbadevi Road near Ambika Lodge when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, and others will speak on the Municipal Election.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the above Union, Mr. S H Jhabwala will deliver a lecture on "Municipal Elections and our Duty as Citizens" to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. Dr. S. S. Batliwala has kindly consented to preside on the occasion. The lecture is open to the public.

TILAK MAHARASTRA VIDYAPITH.

The adjourned meeting of the Senate of Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapotha will hold its sittings on the 20th and 21st of January 1923, at 4 p.m., under the auspices of the Tilak Mahavidyalaya at Poona.

The meeting will consider the resolutions of the Board of Studies for the courses of study to be introduced in the Mahavidyalaya and the suggestions of other members to that effec."

BOY'S DEATH IN A MOTOR ACCIDENT.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner held an inquest on Monday touching the death of Muthanmul Nathumal (8) who was knocked down by motor car No. 51 (Karachi) at Charni Road on Sunday afternoon.

The evidence showed that Sukhdeo Jaghomansingh the driver of the motor car was turning his car to Girgaon Back Road when he saw a trailer tram coming from the opposite direction. The boy came running from behind the tram car and dashed against the right front mud guard of the motor car and was knocked down. The boy was removed to the J. J. Hospital where his skull was found to have been fractured. The boy succumbed to his injuries.

At the inquest the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THEFT OF CUTLERY FROM BYCULLA CLUB.

It is reported to the police that knives, forks and spoons to the value of Rs. 416 have been stolen from the Byculla Club between the 6th and 10th instant.

THEFT FROM A LAUNDRY.

Abdul Kader Oomar, proprietor Bombay Washing Company, situate at Military Square Lane reports to the police that on Sunday night his room was broken open and property consisting of ornaments and silk wearing apparels valued Rs. 2,750 stolen.

BURGLARY IN A CLOTH SHOP

Mr. Jagjiwan Lalji, a cloth merchant of Ferguson Road reports to the police that his shop was broken open on Sunday night and cloth valued at Rs 2,566 stolen

MEETING OF DEPRESSED CLASSES.

DEMAND FOR COUNCIL AND CORPORATION REPRESENTATION.

A mass meeting of the Gujarati speaking depressed classes of Bombay residing in the Walpakhadi Municipal Chawls was held on Sunday the 7th of January at 6-30 p.m. in the open space near the above chawls near Mazgaon. Mr. G. K. Devadhar, presided.

The following resolutions having been duly moved, seconded and supported by various members of the community were unanimously passed:—

That this mass meeting of the Gujarati speaking depressed classes of Bombay most heartily thanks the Municipality of Bombay for providing free primary education to their children and resolves that the municipal authorities to requested to make the present free primary education compulsory as well in all the different wards of the city.

That this meeting resolves that the members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay to be elected this month be requested to nominate at least one member for one of the ten seats to be filled up by nomination by them from among the Gujarati speaking depressed classes of Bombay.

Resolved that the Government of Bombay be requested to nominate one member representing depressed classes in the Bombay Provincial Legislative Council from among the Gujarati speaking depressed classes in the new council to be formed in 1924 following the procedure of nominating last time one member from among the Marathi speaking depressed classes.

In view of what is reported to be a fact that a certain sum had been specially set aside as ear-marked for the elevation of the depressed classes of India from the funds collected under the name of the "Tilak Swaraj Fund", this meeting resolves that the officials of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee be requested to state clearly as to what different purposes calculated to promote the well being of the depressed classes that sum has been applied.

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Tuesday, January 16, 1923.

ASIATIC FEDERATION.

"Even more important than this is the participation of India in the great Asiatic Federation, which I see in the course of formation. I have hardly any doubt that the Pan-Islamic movement, which was started on a somewhat narrow basis, has given way or is about to give way to the great Federation of all Asiatic people. It is the union of the oppressed nationalities of Asia. Is India to remain outside this union? I admit that our freedom must be won by ourselves but such a bond of friendship and love, of sympathy and cooperation, between India and the rest of Asia, nay, between India and all the liberty-loving people of the world is destined to bring about world peace."—*Mr. C. R. Das in his Presidential Address.*

If the stagnation of Asia, the cradle of civilisation and of all the religions of this world, can be attributed to one dominating cause, it is its isolation from the rest of the globe and of one country from the other. The colossal Chinese wall was broken through by the Manchus, but the Celestials built another, more impregnable than its predecessor, the wall of supreme contempt for foreigners, and stupid superstitions. China became a sleepy hollow, the haven of opium-eaters, withdrawing herself from the rest of the world, like the tortoise in its shell, impervious to all movements outside her frontiers. Hindu legislators banned seafaring, thus snapped the links that joined India to her ancient Colonies in Java, Sumatra and Indo-China. The poet Harsha was the last of the Hindu Kings who had the vision to look behind the confines of their country. "Sovereign of a great empire that extended over the whole of Hindustan, concerned in the political life of all Asia, he knew the realities of life. Engaged in a conflict with a redoubtable adversary, King Pulikesi, who had barred his way to the Deccan, he had welcomed joyfully to his court the ambassadors of China as heralds of an alliance that was to secure his triumph. Beyond the barriers of India, he had had a glimpse of those manifold influences which crossing one another establish the deep-lying unity of the human race."

Fain would the law-givers have legislated isolation for India, but Mahmud of Ghazni was not the man to respect their Monroe doctrine. Since his invasion, India has been rivetted to the history of Islam and the destinies of Europe, says Dr. Sylvain Levi. That is true only with certain limitations. Neither the Hindus nor the domiciled Muslims of India took an intelligent part in events beyond Afghanistan. The invasion of Chengiz Khan, "the great Mogul Prince, bursting from Turkistan into the Muslim countries, destroying and flooding them with a crimson stream (1218)" was the greatest blow to Islam, but Muslim India seems hardly to have known what was taking place at Baghdad. We come across references in Maratha chronicles to the Empire of (Eastern) Rome (Rumsham) but it is doubtful if contemporary Muslim rulers in India even heard of the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks, an event comparable only to the Great War. Even less did India care to become acquainted with Europe, in spite of the extent of her commerce with that Continent and the number of European factories in this country. The Nizam and the Mahrathas employed French officers to train their armies but they sent neither scholars nor ambassadors to European countries, nor did they care to keep themselves in touch with European events. It is said that the deposed Peshwa Raghoba sent two Brahmins to England to win over the Directors of the East India Company, and tradition has it that Edmund Burke had some Brahmins with him. If there be any truth in this, we do not know what became of those Brahmins. "The people of France killed their King," we read in the Peshwa's *Bakhar;* and that is all India, with the exception of Citizen Tipu, knew of the French Revolution, two centuries after being "rivetted to the destinies of Europe." Parochialism is, therefore, a tradition in India. British occupation, no doubt, broadened a little the mental horizon of educated Indians, but the latter embraced, until, recently, only the British Empire. "Whenever one analyses a contemporary movement, political, economic, religious or intellectual in Eastern Societies," says Prof. Toynbee in the "Western Question in Turkey and Greece," "it nearly always turns out to be either a response to or a reaction against some western stimulus." Europe witnessed in 1870 the consummation of an independent Italy, which had to go through almost the same vicissitudes as India, ere she came into her own. But India gave no response to this stimulus. The Indian intelligentsia hardly noticed it. Eighteen years after, the Indian National Congress was founded, but it has as much to do with the independence of Italy or the unification of Germany as the man in the moon. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that politicians of the old parochial type should stand aghast at the spectacle of a national organ like "The Chronicle," giving prominence to the Turkish question. "Cilicia and Angora! I do not know what they mean and I do not care to know," said one of them and this sums up their attitude.

The last century witnessed the awakening of Islam and the growth of the Pan-Islamic movement which was bound to become Pan-Asiatic in the course of time. The victory of Japan over Russia in 1905 filled all Asia and Africa with joy. The spell of European supremacy was broken and India, perhaps for the first time in modern history, began to look outside the Empire. But Japan, as we pointed out some time back, treated with scorn the good will of Asia and preferred to hobnob with Europe. She has, however, found out her mistake and welcomes the idea of an Asiatic federation as the telegrams from our Tokyo correspondent, which we published last week and to which we referred on Saturday, show. India's past entitles her to take a prominent part in the Federation of Asiatic States, which has passed beyond the pale of academic discussions and is now a stern necessity. Dr. Ansari deserves the congratulations of his countrymen for suggesting the holding of a plenary session of the Asiatic Federation, preferably in India. To the West of India lies the belt of Muslim countries stretching from the Indus to the Maritza and to her East the Buddhist countries the people of which regard India as their Holy Land. On geographical and historical grounds India must be the pivot of the proposed federation. "Old India, the mother of numberless children, who has passed through days of triumph and ages of sorrow, the ever-rejuvenating mother of numberless children to come is standing before you, anxious about her way. It is not enough to worship your mother. Help her!"

REUNION OR REPARATIONS?

The British Labour Party has done well to mark its protest against the latest manifestation of French chauvinism, but we doubt very much whether it will have any effect on the situation in Europe. The attitude of the British Labour Party towards the Versailles Treaty and the subsequent treatment of Germany by the Entente Powers has not been of such a sternly deprecatory character as to make France wince under the mild censure now passed by the Party. The protest, however, will have a salutary effect on the British Cabinet. If it does not lead to the withdrawal of British forces on the Rhine, it will at least prevent a single additional British soldier being sent there for the protection of so-called British interests. Hence, the protest will materially enhance the isolation of France in her mad adventure which cannot bode anything but disaster to Europe. Apparently the protest does not sound any note of sympathy with the workers of Germany whose cup of misery must be nearly full by this time. But unless British Labour takes courage in both hands and denounces unequivocally all attempts at military aggrandisement, whether of French or British or other "statesmen," its protests against solitary acts of aggression like the present French occupation of Ruhr are not likely to be very effective. British Labour by its recent accession of strength is in a splendid position, contrasted with the Labour of other European States, save that of Russia, to be a strong barrier against the advance of the militaristic spirit in Europe.

Indications have not been wanting to prove the truth of Herr Cuno's declaration that so far as France is concerned, it is not now a question of Reparations, but the four hundred years' old policy of destroying the German Empire. "It is a policy," he says, "of brutal expansion clothed as formerly in the garb of right. The old watchword 'reunion' has become 'reparation.'" Mr. Lloyd George, in one of his recent contributions to the "Daily Telegraph," has declared that there is in France to-day a party, headed by M. Poincare himself, which has aimed, and still aims, at annexing German territory on the left bank of the Rhine, and he has charged M. Poincare with having rejected his proposed Anglo-French Pact because "if France accepts Britain's guarantee of defence of her frontier every excuse for annexing the left bank of the Rhine disappears." M. Poincare has indignantly repudiated the charge. "There has never been," he wrote in reply to Mr. Lloyd George, "in France a Government, or a Minister, or even a Senator or a Deputy" (M. Clemenceau added, "donkey, horse, dog, cat, or mouse") whose ambition it was "to annex the left bank of the Rhine, or who has wanted to subject German people to French domination." M. Poincare's denial loses all value in view of the secret report recently submitted to him by M. Dariac, a Deputy and the President of the Budget Commission of the French Chamber, in which he outlined a policy which has now been practically carried into effect by M. Poincare. M. Dariac in his report made a significant admission when he wrote: "We cannot demand that Germany shall pay enormous sums for thirty-five years, and, on the other hand, we are afraid of seeing her industries develop in the proportion that would enable her to assure payment of debts she has acknowledged." He thought, therefore, that Germany must never be allowed to recover and he insisted on the breaking up of Germany by the creation of a "free Rhineland Republic" so that "we can utterly disorganise" the powerful German industries.

Mr. John Leyland writing in "The Nation and the Athenaeum" points out that this policy of attack on the integrity of Germany is rooted far back. Hermann Oncken, he says, traces it to the Thirty Years' War, or earlier, taking further effect in the Peace of Westphalia, and made temporarily effective under Napoleon, when Jerome became King of Westphalia, and Murat, Grand Duke of Berg. The German Chancellor is thus not far wrong in his declaration that it is not now a question of "reparations" but "reunion." The attitude of Britain towards French aggression is hardly satisfactory, as indicated by the policy of Mr. Bonar Law or the comments of the Press. Mr. John Leyland asks the English people to realize French objects on the Rhine and in the Ruhr at a time when they have been bidden to seek unity of purpose with France. He writes: "Germany has been deprived of her Colonies, despoiled of the Saar Valley, and dispossessed of vital mineral resources and agricultural lands. Many of her best people—doctors, professors, students, and others—are in the extremity of distress and famine is in the land." He urges that the endeavour to break up German industries would be a blunder disastrous to Europe and could be justified on no principle of honour, justice, morals, or sound economics. Nothing is more certain, he adds, than that Germany will yet reconstruct herself with some financial aid and no unfair embargo set upon her export trade, and that Reparations, reduced to a reasonable, manageable figure, will be paid. The way to recover Reparations demands from Germany is a radical modification of the Versailles Treaty and the consequent reduction of the demands to what Germany can and should pay. Unless France is bent on carrying into effect a policy of dominating Germany, she cannot but realise that this is the only way of making Germany pay.

Notes of the Day

The Late Mr. Frederic Harrison.

The death of Mr. Frederic Harrison at the ripe old age of 91 years removes from English public life one of the very few shining links left with the Victorian Age. He was a happy combination of the man of letters and the philosopher and though his idealism was not of the flaming type like that of a Ruskin, an Emerson or a Woodrow Wilson, his outlook on life was characterised by vigorous optimism and hatred of cant. It seems contradictory of this last characteristic of his that he became a violent Germanophobe during the last war and maintained this hostile attitude towards Germany aparently till his death, though in many of his hopes regarding the outcome of the so-called "War of Liberty" he must have been deeply disappointed. The deceased will be remembered by posterity chiefly on account of his contributions to historical literature and his espousal of the Comtean philosophy of Positivism. The people of this country will remember with gratitude his occasional efforts to secure justice for them from his countrymen.

"Firmness" in India.

In the eyes of die-hards of the type of Lord Sydenham, Sir Michael O'Dwyer and the "Morning Post", there is little to choose between an Indian "Moderate" and an Indian "Extremist"—they are tarred with the same brush and are equally hateful. This is, no doubt, hard on the "Moderates", but the die-hard would say, "If your moderation is genuine and your confidence in our *bona fides* is sincere, why do you raise a howl every time we do something which is distasteful to you but which we know is for your good,—and why, above all, do you threaten that you would slip back into extremism if we don't yield?" To the slave-driver anything which falls short of implicit trust and obedience is rank impertinence and insubordination and must be put down immediately with the lash and the chain. "For our part", says the "Morning Post", "we have never troubled very much about the cherished division of the Indian agitators into "Moderates" and "Extremists", no more than we trouble to distinguish in Russia between Bolshevik and Menshevik, or in Ireland between Free Stater and Republican. They have their internal feuds; but all are our enemies." Not content with thus defining its own attitude, the "Post" proceeds to reflect whether "the class of Indian capitalists and large land-owners" may not join hands with the "agitators." If the "Post" had reflected that the capitalist and land-owning class had nothing to be specially grateful for to the bureaucracy and were, to all practical purposes, in the same boat with the "Moderates" and the "Extremists", whom the "Post" characterises as "our enemies", our contemporary would not wonder why all the three classes together should view the bureaucracy as their common "enemy." Faced with the problem of the joint dislike of all classes of people in the country, the "Post" calls upon the bureaucracy to use "firmness" all round. "Otherwise", says the "Post", "we shall lose India." Obviously the lesson of Ireland, though so recent, has been lost on the die-hard.

Sikh Prisoners in Yerowda Jail.

The Secretary of the Shiromani Gurdwara Committee, Amritsar, wires to us as follows:—

"Sikh political prisoners in Poona Jail are hunger-striking because they have been forcibly deprived of turbans and religious symbols allowed to Sikhs in all jails. Kindly urge Jail authorities to stop this serious interference with religion."

If there is any truth in the allegations contained in the message sent to us, either the Jail authorities or the Director of Information would be well advised to throw light on the subject. We are not in a position to know exactly what the grievances of the hunger-striking prisoners are, but if the jail rules in other provinces permit Sikh prisoners to retain their turbans and other religious symbols, there seems no reason why the Jail authorities in Poona should deprive the prisoners of these articles.

Self-Sacrifice!

The Ministers of the United Provinces deserve some credit for the courage they have shown in deciding to accept a salary of Rs. 4,000 each instead of Rs. 5,333 per mensem they are at present drawing, but their sacrifice would have been truly a sacrifice if they had resolved not to accept more than Rs. 2,000 a month. Even the reduced salary of Rs. 4,000 a month which they propose to accept henceforward is much more than the post deserves and is cerainly iniquitously high for a poor country like India. The average salary of a Cabinet Minister of the United Kingdom or of the Dominions is much lower than the reduced salary which these Ministers propose to accept. General Smuts, the Prime Minister of the South African Union, draws no more than £3,500 per annum and Mr. Arthur Meighan, Prime Minister of Canada, no more than 15,000 dollars—while our Provincial Ministers draw considerably above £4,000 each per annum! It cannot be pretended for a moment that our Ministers have to bear a greater burden of the State's responsibilities than either General Smuts or Mr. Meighan. The Ministers of Canada are paid not more than 10,000 dollars each per annum—which is less than the reduced salary which the Ministers of the United Provinces, moved by a spirit of "sacrifice" for their country, propose to accept. If the Ministers are moved by a true spirit of sacrifice they ought not to accept a pie more than two thousand rupees per month, which is sufficient to enable them to live in comfort while discharging their onerous duties. Evidently, very few of our Ministers are moved by such a spirit of sacrifice. Most of them appear to think that so long as the existing conditions permit the looting of the public treasury in this wise and so long as their European colleagues of the Executive branch continue to draw exhorbitant salaries. Indians too should continue to bleed their country likewise, for, if they accept lower salaries, would not their status, these Ministers argue, be lowered in the eyes of the world and their own colleagues? Such an attitude betrays a woeful lack of moral courage. If the Ministers truly believe they are not justified in accepting the exhorbitant salaries paid to them, the only honourable course for them is either to accept only so much as is just or to refuse to accept the post. So far not one Minister has had the courage to take such a step. The only way to demonstrate the iniquitous character of the burden of the high Ministerial salaries is to refuse to accept any salary above the proper limit and thus to shame those who persist in bleeding the country to death. If our Ministers are firm in their resolve, their European colleagues are bound, sooner or later, to realise the injustice of the present conditions and make amends.

Municipal Elections.

There are four lady candidates for election to the Municipal Corporation, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Mrs. S. M. Hodgkinson and Miss Bachubai Lotwalla. The first and the fourth are candidates for the Bhuleshwar (C) Ward, Mrs. Avantikabai is for the Girgaum (D) Ward and Mrs. Hodgkinson is for the Fort (A) Ward. It would be superfluous for us to say anything of the qualifications of Mrs. Naidu for the position to which she aspires. The electors would be honouring themselves by honouring her with their confidence. The same may be said of Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, whose work for women and among the poor and middle class people of Bombay has earned for her the esteem of thousands of citizens. Her sacrifices in the cause of education and her activities in connection with the Hind Mahila Samaj are well known. Mrs. Gokhale is a staunch nationalist and a devoted follower of Mahatma Gandhi, whose life she has published in Marathi. Mrs. Hodgkinson's social activities and literary attainments are as well known as her sympathies for Indian culture and aspirations. She is the only European lady candidate in the field and all voters, whether Indian or European, would be well advised heartily to support her candidature, for she would be an acquisition to the Corporation, which will have so few representatives of her sex even after the enfranchisement of women. Miss Lotwalla is a graduate of the Bombay University and is a candidate for C Ward, where she has been taking an active part in many public movements. We regret that so far only four women have come forward to stand as candidates and that not even a single Parsi lady among the hundreds of educated Parsi ladies is seeking election. Their presence would have been valuable, since many of them have an intimate knowledge of the conditions in which the poor of Bombay live. Probably the selfishness of their brothers—we mean brothers, not merely Parsi, but of all communities—has prevented them from coming forward,—which is a pity.

"Non-Brahmans" Politics."

Sir P. Theagaraya Chettiar, in his presidential address at the fourth Kistna District Non-Brahmana Conference, has tried to justify the decision of the Ministers belonging to his Party not to resign their posts. Sir P. Chettiar admits that his Party's vehement protests against "the bleeding to death of Madras by amateur financiers at Delhi" and "the unholy compact between Simla and Whitehall" have availed them nothing so far. But he and his friends are not down-hearted and have still hopes that the Joint Committee of Parliament will come to their rescue. Even if the Joint Committee should fail them the Ministers will not resign, because, if they did so, says their leader, will not the "Reforms," to which they have nailed their colours, be endangered? "I know something of the present attitude of the India Office" says Sir P. Chettiar, "and let me assure you that the present Secretary of State will not care a brass farthing whether the Ministers resign or not and his die-hard satellites may not without reason be jibilant that such a step would only give them an opportunity to fling the cursed reforms to the limbo of oblivion. There is no use mincing words or indulging in foolish delusions. Under such circumstances I do confess that I felt strongly, as indeed did every member of our party in the Council, that the Ministers should not be advised to resign, and it is this, not their desire to cling to office, that made them withhold their resignation. It is more manly to stand to our post, and fight—and fight we will." Sir P. Chettiar evidently does not realise that the "Reforms" will have better chances of success if its supporters showed greater backbone. The "Reforms", which are to be purchased at the sacrifice of the life-blood of the Presidency, are not worth "a brass farthing" that they should be hugged by our co-operating friends in Madras and it is infinitely better that they should be consigned to the limbo of oblivion than they should tax the honour and self-respect of their admirers to the extent they are doing in Madras.

"DOWN WITH FRANCE."

DEMONSTRATIONS IN GERMANY AGAINST "OCCUPATION."

BRITISH LABOUR'S PROTEST.

NON-CO-OPERATION WITH FRENCH POLICY URGED.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Berlin.—A number of protest meetings against the French occupation of the Ruhr including a great demonstration on Konigsplatz, opposite the Reichstag, passed off without disturbance and did not necessitate the intervention of strong police forces which had been mobilised as a precaution. Resolutions were submitted and unanimously adopted. The occasion was marked by the flying of flags at half mast on all Government buildings and the display of Republican colours for the first time from several fashionable hotels. Patriotic songs were frequently sung and there were many cries of "down with France."—Reuter.

INVASION "AN ACT OF WAR,"

LONDON, Jan. 14.

The British Labour Party has issued a manifesto strongly protesting against the French Government's policy towards Germany and declares it unjustified. The invasion of a neighbouring State in time of peace is an act of war threatening Europe with further economic disintegration, widespread anarchy and renewal of war. It demands that the British Government shall refrain from supporting or co-operating with the French troops and support the United States Government in securing the submission of the dispute to an impartial body.—Reuter.

WHY ENGLAND DISSENTS FROM FRENCH POLICY.

MR. R. MACNEILL'S SPEECH AT CANTERBURY.

LEAFIELD, (Oxford), Jan. 14.

Mr. Ronald MacNeill, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, referred to the reparations situation in his speech at Canterbury yesterday. He said that it had been a great disappointment that so early in the life of the new Government they had felt compelled to dissent from the proposals of their French Allies as to the best means of making Germany fulfil her obligations. As to the end in view, there was no disagreement whatever; both were resolved that Germany shall pay to the utmost limit of her capacity at the earliest possible moment. The French believed that they could make Germany pay by seizing the control of some of her principal industries. The British were convinced, on the contrary, that such an action would produce almost nothing in the shape of immediate payment and would delay for a long time the prospect of getting money out of Germany and possibly might destroy it altogether.

This opinion, he proceeded, "is based on the advice of all the ablest financial experts who have made a most searching examination of the conditions in Germany. We say that before we can get anything substantial out of Germany the German credit must be restored; for, even if we could lay hands on the immediately realisable wealth of Germany, it would go a very short way towards satisfying the legitimate claims of the Allies. We want to restore the German credit not out of any consideration for the Germans which they do not deserve but for the sake of all the Allies in order that Germaay may be able to raise a large loan so as to pay what she owes. Our friendly dispute with France is not, as some people seem to think, that they want to take what they can pledges from Germany and that we object to taking the pledges. We do not object to taking the pledges, if we can take them without further destruction of the German credit. The Prime Minister's plan includes the supervision by the Allies of the whole financial administration of Germany until her credit is restored and expresses our willingness to join the French in applying drastic coercion if Germany should default after she gets into a position to pay. I am sure Mr. Bonar Law is no more disposed than M. Poincare to trust mere German promises or to favour our late enemies at the expense of our friends and ourselves. The whole disagreement is simply one as to the best method of attaining our common end. But all talk in the German newspapers about the injustice, violence and brutality of the French procedure is moonshine. The Germans are the last people who can afford to speak of injustice or brutality after the way they have stripped, robbed and wantonly wrecked northern France and it would be well for them to remember the way they themselves exacted indemnity from France in 1871. If it were possible for France now to recover by the same method a tenth part of what Germany owes her and us, there would be no sort of injustice in her doing so. It is not because we think it wrong in itself that we dissent from the French policy, but because we are convinced that it will defeat its own purpose. Let no one suppose that it will give Britain any gratification to see herself proved right in this conviction."

He concluded by remarking that he was sure that it would be the aim of both the Governments to keep the difference that had arisen between them within the narrowest possible limits.—(B. O. W.)

HOW COAL DELIVERIES WILL BE PAID.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Paris.—According to the newspapers, the German decision to resume coal deliveries followed the assurance of the Allied engineers that the deliveries will be paid for by means of tax on coal from the Ruhr which will amount to forty per cent whilst that on the deliveries to the Allies will not exceed twenty per cent on the output. Thus the payment will only absorb half the tax.—Reuter.

The "Echo de Paris" Dusseldorf correspondent states that in no case will coal be paid for with French money.—Reuter.

FURTHER DEFAULT IN COAL DELIVERIES.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Essen.—Following a meeting of the inter Allied enginters yesterday it is believed that the Allies will declare further default of Germany regarding coal deliveries and demand that further pressure should be exerted against Germany.

MINES AND THE POSITION OF FRANCE.

DIFFERING FRENCH AND GERMAN VIEWS.

LATER.

It is authoritatively learned that there was obvious discrepancy between the French and German viewpoints disclosed at yesterday's inter-Allied meeting. The Germans declare that under the new arrangements France becomes customer of the mines on a purely business basis, exactly corresponding to an ordinary purchaser. The French assert that their payments to the mines should be simply sufficient to cover the salaries and working costs and to enable the mines to continue to produce. This discrepancy will undoubtdely be the main theme of to-day's meeting of the joint Franco-German commission. It is conceivable that it will lead to rupture at an early date.—Reuter.

BOCHUM LIKELY TO BE OCCUPIED.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Paris.—A statement was issued last evening which said that French troops will probably occupy Bochum to-day.

PAYMENT FOR COAL DELIVERIES.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

A telegram from Essen denies the report that French experts have decided to pay for coal deliveries in gold currency.

The "Temps" says that payment for reparation coal may be made by the proceeds of the coal tax, which owing to the occupation is now being extended almost over the entire coal field and will be levied by the Allies upon the entire output of the Ruhr area.— Reuter.

STRIKES AND PROCESSIONS PROHIBITED.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Essen.—A decree has been issued relieving French troops of the obligation to pay luxury tax and ordering notification of all meetings three days previously, together with the names of organisers, time, place and probable attendance. The decree forbids strikes and processions of persons in uniform. It compels that price lists in German currency shall be posted up in all shops and prohibits German soldiers to cross from the unoccupied into occupied territory.—Reuter.

GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED BY LITHUANIAN RAIDERS.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Berlin.—A message from Heidekrug says that the Lithuanian raiders have established a new Government there with Simionatis as the President. It is reported that Simionatis has requested the High Commissioner to withdraw the French troops from Memel.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN WEST THRACE.

GREEK TERRORISM.

SYSTEMATIC EXTERMINATION OF BULGARS AND TURKS.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Sofia.—It is semi-officially stated that the native Bulgarian and Turkish populations are being subjected to a systematic terrorism and extermination in West Thrace and East Macedonia where the situation is causing a widespread agitation in Bulgaria, particularly as the outrages are described by Greek official communiques as executions of Comitadjis.—Reuter.

TURKISH PUBLIC DEBTS.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ALLIES AND TURKS.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Lausanne.—Differences between the Allies and the Turks in regard to the Turkish public Debt was again revealed at a meeting of the Third Commission to-day. The Allies contend that the amount of debt should be fixed as at the beginning of the war and as regards the participation of the States detached from Turkey in payment of the outstanding Coupons debt, the Allies favour the date of February 1920. The Turks insist on the date of signature of the Mudros Armistice which was 30th October 1918. In both the cases this will result in an increasing debt by some two hundred million pounds Turkish money. The Allies have accepted the Turkish proposal to eliminate from the treaty the famous Muharren Decree of 1880 constituting the Ottoman Public Debt and substitute a solemn declaration in the same sense. It is believed that a compromise will ultimately be reached in regard to the debt and it is generally felt that financial questions are not going to block the way to peace, but rather the question of Mosul and the Capitulations on which the Turks seem determined to hold fast.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN DESIRE TO REACH GENERAL AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

The Russian Note says that the Russian, Ukranian and Georgian delegations desire to reach a general agreement and not a rupture. They are conscious that only unanimous conclusions will lead to a stable situation in the Near East.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

The seriousness of the situation in Ireland is emphasised by Mr. Stephen Gwynne writing in yesterday's "Observer" from Dublin. He says that the Government is relying on the Army which does not exceed 30,000 in number and lacks skilled direction to crush the rebels. Not only has it these defects, but it is not supported by the population hence the recrudescence of outrages like the burning of mansions, attacks on railways, daring "hold ups" of meetings of the authorities in attempts to kidnap public men. Mr. Gwynne hopes that better results will come from the appointment of General Murphy as the director of the operations, but is of opinion that any reorganisation should be accompanied by measures for arming of the trustworthy civilians to enable them to defend their own rights against the increasingly aggressive rebels.—Reuter.

LATE MR. FREDERIC HARRISON

The death has occurred of Mr. Frederic Harrison, the philosopher.—Reuter.

[The late Mr. Frederic Harrison was born in London in October, 1831. He was educated in the King's College, London, and afterwards in the Wadham College, Oxford. He was an M.A., Hon. Fellow and Hon. D.C.L. of Oxford, Hon. Litt.D., Cambridge, Hon. LL.D., Aberdeen Barr. Lincoln's Inn. Member of the Royal Commission of Trades Unions, 1867-69, Secretary, Royal Commission of Digesting the Law, 1869-70, Prof. of Jurisprudence and International Law to Inns of Court, 1877-89, Rede's Lecturer, Cambridge, 1900, Washington Lecturer, Chicago, 1901, Herbert Spencer Lecturer, Oxford, 1905, and President of the English Positivist Committee from 1880 to 1905. He was the author of many books, among which are Meaning of History, Choice of Books, Introductions to Comte's Positive Philosophy, Byzantine History in the Early Middle Ages, Life of Ruskin, Memories and Thoughts, the Creed of a Layman, the Philosophy of Commonsense, Realities and Ideals, the Positive Evolution of Religions and several others.]

MAJ. BELCHER ON DOMINION PROSPECTS.

LEAFIELD (Oxford), Jan. 15.

Yesterday afternoon at Wembley which is to be the site of the next year's British Empire Exhibition, an address was given by Major Belcher who recently returned from a tour of the Dominions in connection with the Exhibition. He dwelt on the favourable prospects which presented themselves to the settlers in those distant lands. The rise of fruit industry in the Cape peninsula and cotton-growing in Australia had deeply impressed him. People, he said, did not realise the possibilities of Australia as a cotton producing country.—(B. O. W.)

BURMA LETTER.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

H. H. AGAKHAN'S VISIT.

(From our Correspondent.)

RANGOON, Jan. 8.

Of late, we have been in a state of suspended animation with regard to any forward politics. Rev. U. Uttoma, the leader of the Burmese nationalists, left for Gaya at the end of last December and with him, apparently all life went from the nationalist movement here. His lieutenants, U. Chit Hlaing and U. Pu, do not seem to be capable of carrying on in the absence of their leader. Yesterday, U. Chit Hlaing sent a telegram to the Secretary of State which reads, "The General Council of Burmese Associations embracing nearly 4,000 Burmese associations and representing popular feeling, requests the withdrawal of Diarchical reforms on grounds that it is top-heavy, unpopular and unrepresentative. Recent elections show that out of 11,070,000 population, only 1,750,000 were registered although nearly 3,000,000 are qualified to vote and out of 1,750,000 registered voters only 12,000 (?) recorded votes proving the unpopularity of the New Reforms for the reason that it is unnecessarily expensive and also irresponsible." I am not sure about the figures given above but, the Publicity Officer here, if I remember, gave a very small percentage as the votes recorded during the recent elections. You may be aware that under the reforms, the Indians and the Karens here were given communal representation. Both the communities, in contrast to the Burmese, polled a large percentage of votes and that must have gone to swell the general percentage which, with all the addition, is still about 1 or 2 per cent. of the total electorate. Burma, even more distinctly than India, has thus pronounced in the clearest terms possible that the Reforms are unacceptable. Parallel to our pro-Council movement in India, one arose here in the G. C. B. A. just before the reforms were announced. Some among the *intelligentsia*, who called themselves the "21" party split off leaving U. Uttoma clearly in possession of the field with the whole Burmese nation at his back. The "21" party, in order apparently to avoid being baptised as open outcasts and recalcitrants, drew up a programme of action which they published, wherein it was stated that though they ran candidates and captured as many seats as they could, they would not, under any circumstance, accept any ministerial office in the new Councils. This announcement saved them somewhat in the public eye, but many people were inclined to be sceptic and prophesied that the whole transaction was an eye-wash for open apostacy from the G. C. B. A. boycott creed. When such things were as much as hinted, these vociferous gentry of the "21" party used to turn righteously indignant and deny the accusation. The cat is now out of the bag and the report goes that every one of the leading lights in this small party who had had the luck of securing a seat in the Reformed Council on a few hundred votes is an aspirant for the very same ministerships, the mention of which made them wax indignant a few months ago. It appears that the Government is willing to give the party one ministership, but that they want both. The Reforms have made some changes in the personnel of the Judiciary of the new High Court here inevitable. Mr. Mg. Kin, a Burmese judge of the High Court, has been made an Executive Councillor, the Home Member, in the Reformed Government. Mr. Mg. Kin's place has been given to an Arakanese gentleman named U. May Oung. With this exception of this one semi-Burman gentleman, all the judges of the High Court are Europeans. There was some talk here of an extra Burman being given a judgeship as well as an Indian member of the Bar, but the rumour has been proved to be ill-grounded. With the "21" party merging itself thus in the constitution, U. Uttoma, now, will find no opposition as the people's leader.

SIR HARCOURT BUTLER.

This redoubtable ex-Governor of U. P., has now assumed charge of our province. He received a right-royal welcome here from the official-world and the papers too have given him a welcome without exception. The Burmese nationalist party lacks an orga, the "New Burma" having of late gone over to the "21" party. Sir Harcourt has addressed a number of functions got up in his honour, in all of which he has been uniformly non-committal. The Anglo-Indian papers and community both have, of late, started the agitation to separate Burma from India. This cry had been started by the Burmans themselves five years back, but with dawning sense and maturer experience the cry had been allowed to recede into the background. The Burmese nationalists led by U. Uttoma have clearly said that separation for Burma at this critical period of her history would be suicidal. U. Uttoma has said that there would be time enough to discuss the question of separation when both India and Burma had Swaraj. I do not think that the Burmese people wish to sever their connection with India. But the European officials and a handful of the denationalised Burmese educated classes do. The Europeans want separation because in their opinion Burma's constitutional progress is forced because of the nominal link with India. Cut off from India, Burma would degenerate into a Crown Colony, an ideal place in the bureaucrat's estimation. This is, of course, the real reason though with consummate ingenuity other reasons are trumped up in advancing the Separation idea. We are told that Burma is ethnically separate from India, that Simla is habitually unmindful of Burma's interests, etc. The educated Burmese, a few of them, play into the hands of the white, official because they think that with Separation, Indian competition in the realm of lucrative clerkships would be eliminated. As it is, no Indian is entertained if there is a Burman fit for the job available. This being so, I think, these young misguided Burman educated men are wrong in the view they take. When India and Burma are both autonomous, these sister countries can enter into any arrangement they think best suited to the interests of both. In the meanwhile India is indispensable to Burma for her political regeneration.

H. H. THE AGA KHAN.

H. H. the Agha Khan has been staying with us for the past week or so. There is a powerful Khoja community here and it must be on their account that their religious Head had come. Many garden parties and dinners had been given in his honour. He has not, so far, made any definite or even clear statement as to Indian politics the Near East situation. The Khilafat Committee here wanted to present him with an address and I know that an address was even printed. A mystery seems to shroud the whole affair as no address was ever read at all, nor any explanation appeared from any quarter why no address was read.

ASIA'S PRIDE

JAPANESE TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA GANDHI

GREATEST WORLD FORCE.

Special to "The Chronicle."

(From our own Correspondent).

TOKIO, Jan. 13.

Under the caption "Power of Character", the "Osakamainichi" commanding a daily circulation of many lakhs, largest in Japan editorially remarks: "It is a marvellous fact and a miracle in this materialistic age. A man whose physique so fragile and miserable swaying minds and souls of millions of Indians. No single man in the world's history ever had such a tremendous number of followers as Mahatma Gandhi. Wonderful even sseventy million Mohammadans following his unique leadership. Mahatma Gandhi combines in himself almost every element of saint and hero to a degree which no historic character since the times of Socrates or Christ ever attained. Gandhi the revolutionist belongs entirely to a different category from Lenin, Kemal Pasha, Mussolini. His greatness lies in disbelieving any force except the soul force.

The British authorities could arrest Mahatma Gandhi but cannot arrest the progress of the movement now nationwide. The world despairs of the materialistic revolutions and eagerly awaits a spiritual revolution. We are proud another Asiatic has set an example of such a revolution."

SIND MEDICAL UNION'S PROTEST.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Jan. 15.

The following resolution was passed by the Sind Medical Union at their last General Meeting.

"That the Sind Medical Union wishes respectfully to record its empatic protest against the present unjust policy of the Secretary of State for India of importing into India non-Indian doctors on higher pay with special privileges to retire after 5 years' service with a considerable gratuity. In these days of retrenchment and economy this policy is deplorable specially when a good number of Indian doctors—temporary I. M. S. officers and others —with considerable war service are at present unemployed."

INDIA AND BURMA.

REV. OTTAMA ON SEPARATION.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 14.

"We the Burmans do not wish to be separated at this time from India. Swaraj is our objective and we can attain it better and sooner if we are with India than without. We will separate from India when we want and I know she will willingly allow us to do so"—declared Rev. U. Ottama, leader of the extremist party at the annual meeting of Home Rule League this afternoon which was attended among others by a large unmber of Hypoonghis (Burmese Priests). The speaker scouted dyarchy and bittlerly resented the idea of Burma being subjected to the Crown Colony Government. The new Governor was one of the most astute administrators and he had not committed himself on the question. The Burmans believed that separation at this stage meant political suicide.

DEATH OF EX-PREMIER RIBOT.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Paris.—The death is announced of the ex-Premier M. Ribot.—Reuter.

The late M. Alexander F. Ribot was born in 1842. He joined the Bar in 1864 and afterwards held several important judicial appointments. He was Minister for Foreign Affairs from 1890 to 1893, President of the Cabinet during the stormy period of the Panama case and became for the second time Prime Minister after the resignation of M. Casimir-Perier. Minister of Finance from 1914 to 1917, and again became Prime Minister from March to September 1917. He was the author of several books.

Official and Personal.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore will preside over the North India Bengali Literary Conference on 3rd and 4th March.

Dr. Mani Lal of Fiji fame intends to practise at Gaya.

"DO NOT WASTE TIME."

"OVER COUNCIL-ENTRY QUESTION."

WORK OUT CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

MR. RAJAGOPALACHARI'S WHOLESOME ADVICE.

Under the joint auspices of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee and the Madras Khilafat Committee a public meeting was held on the 9th instant, Triplicane Beach, Madras. A large gathering was present among whom were Messrs. C. Rajagopalachariar, K. P. Kesava Menon, K. M. Panikkar, Shafi Mohamed, Ignatius, Singaravelu Chettiar and Hameed Khan. None of the members of the New Party was present at the meeting, Moulana Moulvi Syed Murtuza Sahib was voted to the chair. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari was the principal speaker of the evening. He pointed out that the way to regain the affection of their leaders was to work out successfully the constructive programme as decided by the last session.

The chairman in opening the proceedings said that they had met there to hear their leaders speak on the Gaya Congress. Some people had misunderstood the proceedings and thought that a split had occurred. The main purpose for which the meeting was concerned was to clear that doubt and to remove the misunderstandings and misconceptions.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari addressing the gathering said:—Mr. Chairman and brothers. I hope those who do not understand English will pardon me for agreeing to speak in English at the request of some gentlemen. I shall not detain you with arguments over the question of elections, or Council entry. You must all be tired of this by now. (Laughter.) I hope that you are tired; at any rate I want you to be tired of it. The sole object why in spite of differences, difficulties and possible misunderstandings and in spite of threats that were held forth by some saying that it would lead to disaster, in spite of all this, the one important reason that led us to press the matter to an issue and conclusion at the last session was that we should not have further talk as far as possible about the elections. I cordially agree with you if you are tired over this and I do not wish to encourage discussion on it. Of course no intolerance should be shown to anybody who wants to discuss this question. But we need not waste our time. Our object would be frustrated and as far as possible we must economise our time. If there is to be discipline amongst us, if the Congress is a representative body we must accept the fact that what has been decided is our decision, (hear hear) and the boycott of Council activity is to be merged at present. When we have to go to the electors and to the people who have not understood it well, there we can persuade them to carry out the Congress resolution.

A SUCCESSFUL SESSION.

You may like to know what has happened in Congress as most of you may not have been there. Take it from me that it was most successful and the gathering was the biggest gathering (cheers) that we have ever had. It was a most successful session from points of view of order, discipline, peace, self-restraint and respect shown to people in spite of differences of opinion. Self-purification and self-restraint has been amply proved by the nation in the most difficult circumstances which were got over (hear, hear). What is gained in discipline and self-purification is more permanent gain than anything that is going to be gained by resolutions. You and I can congratulate ourselves upon the success of the session, and as was pointed by Mr. Mahadeva Iyer, the difficulties and dangers met with at Surat, we overcame at the last session. The session was the biggest, for there were 4,000 registered delegates. A thousand peasants also attended the session besides the visitors. The centre of attraction was the presence of 200 Akalis. Their presence was an inspiration to all. There were also Sadhus and Moulvis. This huge gathering was controlled, as if it was a small gathering like this with the same amount of discipline and ease of management. The proceedings were memorably long both in the Subjects Committee and in the open Congress and were conducted with ease and management. It was a most sucessful gathering and we have shown that we are capable of restraining ourselves and organizing ourselves.

DIFERENCE ON ONE POINT.

Now what are we to do? You know what the disaster is that has overtaken us. There is loss of leaders, and depletion and division in our ranks. That is a fact, no body can gainsay it. At the same time we must reject fear, and be courageous. Our leaders have left us because they have differed on one point. But it does not mean that they have quarrelled and want to obstruct our work. If you think that they have left us you are really paying a very poor compliment and respect to our leaders. Punditji, Hakimji and Mr. C R. Das who have differed over the Council question are not willing to sacrifice their opinions and we are not willing to sacrifice ours also. That is perfectly clear. But they will not fail to serve us and we will not fail to serve and follow them in matters in which we do not differ.

But we must do the only right thing and we must stand to our conviction. Neither Pandit Motilal Nehru, Hakimji nor Mr. Das want us to sacrifice our opinion. Do you mean that this would have given them pleasure? If we want to get their affection for us it is not merely by documentary compromise that we file in Courts (laughter). What is wanted is conviction. There is no cause for fear. There is only one way to get back the affection of our leaders. We must be true to our conviction, we must carry out our plan, and we must suffer in carrying it out

(Contiued on next page)

BOND OF ISLAM.

MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL IDEALS.

H. H. AGAKHAN ON TURKISH QUESTION.

On Monday evening H. H. Sir Sultan Mohmed Shah Aga Khan presided over the annual prize distribution ceremony of the Madrasa-I-Anjeeman-I-Islam, when he was accorded an enthusiastic reception by the past and present students and a large and representative gathering assembled in the Anjuman Hall.

Mr. Gopal V. Panandikar, the Head Master presented the report of the institution which stated:—

Our numbers, have dwindled down this year from 235 to 204. This decline is chiefly due to the Non-Cooperation movements still in force in the town, which have considerably retarded our admissions especially to the lowest classes.

Our financial position has, necessarily been very unsatisfactory. In fact we have had to overdraw our account in the Bank to a large extent. However, I am glad to be able to announce now, that through the untiring efforts of our present office-bearers, we have secured a princely donation of over Rs. 2,00,000 from the charities created under the will of the late Haji Ahmed Hashum, better known as Ahmed Sailor.

A programme of recitations in Urdu, Gujarati, Persian, and English was then gone through which was much applauded.

H. H. AGA KHAN'S SPEECH.

H. H. Aga Khan then said:—

I must thank you for your courtesy in inviting me to distribute prizes this afternoon and I assure you that I feel honoured for this mark of esteem. It is many years since I was in this hall presiding at a similar ceremony and great events have taken place in the world the effects of which were bound to be felt in every corner of the world of Islam. Since the armistice, one might say that one thought has been supreme throughout the world of Islam, namely, the problem of Turkey. In this country most of the leaders of thought as well as the men in the street amongst the Mussulmans were almost entirely occupied with this problem, to the practical exclusion of all the important questions affecting our various interests in this country. Some gentlemen have even expressed doubts as to whether it was wise on our parts to be so entirely taken up by the troubles of our brothers beyond this Empire.

WAVE OF ISLAMIC FEELING.

Gentlemen, to such critics I will say that it was not for the average Moslem, whatever his sect, whatever his political or religious or social ideals or convictions, a question of choice or will, but that it was one of those inner longings of the heart which are above and beyond reason and which can be called the true difference between man and animal the true line of difference between human beings and other creatures. The life of a nation like the life of an individual is utterly worthless the moment it forgets its soul. Nor was it peculiar to the Moslems of India that during the last few years the uppermost thought in our head should be to assure a tolerable state of existence for our Near Eastern co-religionists. Throughout North Africa, in Morocco, Algeria and Tunis the Moslem citizens of France were certainly at least as interested in the welfare of Turkey as we were out here. In Egypt it was the thought that was uppermost in spite of all the problems of the day. In Persia, though not believers in the Caliphate, the public never forgot the Turkish question. We know that in Afghanistan everyone from the Ruler to the peasant gave it thought and attention, but above all in Russia amongst the Turanian Moslems of Central Asia, the Caucasus and the Volga and Crimea that passionate sympathy reached its highest point, for there the bond of Islam was still strengthened by that of the Chagatai language.

PROPOGANDA WORK.

If these facts were not sufficiently known in this country it is simply due to the fact that Moslems have not yet an organised information bureau, so that the Mussulmans of one country may know about what is taking place amongst their co-religionists in some other land. The first serious attempt to get information about Moslem countries has recently been made in Paris where an Islamic Information Bureau was established two or three years ago. In India we instinctively felt what was at the time the common soul movement throughout the length and breadth of Islam. Nor was his phenomenon unique or a special manifestation of the common civilisation and temperament of Islamic peoples. Russia had gone through a similar movement stronger than the Czar or the Government, when in the 'seventies in spite of the will of the autocrat and the responsible Government, in spite of the passionate advocacy of Tolastoy, the nation insisted that the southern Slavs must be freed. Such movements though not immediately of material benefit go to prove that the soul of a race or of a religion or of a common nation is not dead. The greatest advance in material prosperity and scientific knowledge would be useless without sympathy and suffering with the weak. Be sure, gentlemen, that these years of thought and sorrow and sympathy are all gained though you never bargained for them. Unselfishness of this is never a loss to a nation.

BRITISH SYMPATHY.

But, gentlemen, there are many signs that not only the worst is over but that a final solution for the settlement of the Turkish question is within sight. It is true that the problems affecting the holy places and Jezirul-ul-Arab have not been yet approached, leave alone solved, but here again once the great problem of Turkey is peacefully settled, adjustments satisfactory to Islamic sentiment should follow if there be still any statesmanship left. So at this moment we can rightly once more begin concentrating on our own great problems here and now, in this country and in this Presidency and in this City. Before I leave the Turkish question it is my duty to bear witness that the overwhelming majority of the English people were sincerely anxious that good and friendly relations should grow up once more between their great Empire and the Turkish nation. No one who lived through the critical days of last autumn in London can ever forget the real goodwill and earnest desire to be fair with the Turk which prevailed amongst the overwhelming majority of the English people. I would indeed be wanting in honesty if I should fail to tell you that I consider it essential that the Moslems of this country should realise that whatever a few noisy party men may have said or may still say, the backbone of England, then man in the street, and his organs such as the "Daily Mail" the "Daily Express," the "Evening News" and a great many provincial papers have sincerely and earnestly desired that after these years of strain and stress a healthy national Turkey should arise and should enjoy peace and prosperity amongst the nations of the world. Any man who knows John Bull knows perfectly well that it was his inherent sense of fair-dealing and fair-play that brought him round to see through the fog of exaggeration and prejudice that had been raised before his eyes and that the present goodwill towards the Turks as a nation is not due to the influence of this or that extraneous body, but to the sterling commonsense and clear vision of the average Englishman himself. This being the position to-day, even a rupture of one or two conferences will not take us far from a new era of goodwill and friendship. We must look at our own immense difficulties, economic, social, educational, etc. here and now. Unfortunately, one cannot separate these activities in daily life. They overlap.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Now in this great city, the economic, the educational and the social welfare of the Mussulmans stand or fall together and in order to meet our needs before taking any further steps we must carefully consider what ought to be our legitimate objective. Is it for the best that we should turn out the largest possible number of Moslems with a high literary or scientific education—the largest possible number of graduates seeking entrance into the narrow paths of the liberal professions or Government Services? I, for one, cannot but look upon the final selection of such an objective as anything short of disastrous for the Moslems of this city and by its secondary effects disastrous for the Muslems of Western and Southern India.

MUSLEM EDUCATIONAL IDEALS.

Gentlemen, this being the case what is the right objective for the Mahomedans of this City? What is the educational, social and economic ideal for the future In my opinion it can only be that the three great commercial communities, Memons, Khojahs and Borahs, should bring up their youth in a way that they may adjust themselves to the new conditions, which will lead to economic success in the Bombay of the future. In Great Britain as you are aware, there has been a tendency of recent years to employ more and more university men with brilliant academic careers behind them in commercial affairs. Such men, however, can naturally enter the field comparatively late in life, rarely much before 23 but there are reasons for seriously doubting that what prevails to-day in England would succeed in India or would have succeeded in England when her development was still in its embryonic stage as India's is to-day. The same was true of economic Germany.

EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

In this city, two of the most distinguished Moslem millionaires of the younger generation, both of them holding high honours from the State, have, I believe, suggested giving large sums for the advance of education. May I appeal to them not to forget the commercial activity which alone will assure to their communities a future more brilliant than the past? There are other large benefactions and benefactors. To all of these gentlemen I appeal and to you the leaders of the community also to find ways and means by which the rising generation may meet the great commercial struggle which is sure to come. I may be wrong, of course; graduates and comparatively literary scholars may be the greatest need for our community. If so, let the leaders meet and discuss it and find out which way lies salvation. But if I am right and only young men under 20 armed with a good working knowledge of the elements of a liberal education is the man for the immediate future, let us concentrate on producing him with all our might. Gentlemen, as I said just now, the economic, social and educational welfare of a nation go hand in hand and I cannot leave off without referring to the social implications of our priblem. I was told only yesterday by a friend that it was seriously proposed to introduce universal compulsory education in this great city for all of both sexes with one single exception, Mahomedan girls. Can it be possible? I can only say that if such a thing came to pass its results would be a Treaty of Sevres, this time not for Turkey but for the Mussulmans of this City. Gentlemen, the very essential for producing the wide-awake alert young man of under 20 to go into commercial life is to keep abreast of the intellectual movements of the day with our daughters. Without this co-operation of both sexes you may produce learned and wise students, scholars and scientists, great doctors and lawyers but you will never produce that stream of alert, active men going into commerce and holding their own with the average Englishman and American, the German and the Japanese. I implore you not to forget the education of girls and if for reasons which I for one fail to see, in spite of the usual excuses the City cannot educate its Mahomedan girls, well then let the Mahomedan community do so, especially the three commercial ones.

DUTY TO UNTOUCHABLES.

One last word and I have done. We hear a great deal of the renaissance of India, another 'risorgimento,' compared with that of Italy and Japan, taking place in India. But the sure way by which the reality of this movement can be proved is the solution which the people of this country as a whole, and amongst them by their number and status the Moslems of India, should bring to the immense problem of the 60 million depressed classes and untouchables.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

"DO NOT WASTE TIME."

(Continued from previous page).

and thus regain the affection of these leaders. If you carry out the resolutions and help each other in carrying them out—and I am certain that these cannot be done without a great deal of suffering and sacrifice—I feel even as we believe we will bend the Satanic Government, we can get back our leaders and we must be capable of proving this (hear, hear). There is no longer any room for doubt or fear. We must have trust in us and let us act up to our conviction. When de do that I am certain I will be able to bring to you Pandit Nehru, Hakimji and Mr. Das to lead you again as you desire. (Cheers.) If we fail in that resolve, if we will not act up to our convictions, then the leaders have the right to claim they are right and do not deserve our affection. Well it is small minds that will receive satisfaction at the failure of the plan of the opponents. We are not true opponents. They simply present a separate plan of the programme. We might be right or wrong. We must no doubt work together and the Congress has decided upon it that we are able to carry our plan. It is only by our effort that we can win back the confidence of our leaders and bring back other leaders from the prison and India also from her prison.

OUR PLANS.

Now what are our plans? They are very simple. We must ask the voters to carry out the boycott of Councils. We must stand the temptations of the election. The temptation will be great. Worthless candidates and capable ones will stand. You should not be influenced by them. To do this you must have the sinews of war. We have spent our time in procrastination. Mahatma Gandhi was arrested in March. What have we done? We have done really no work. We should strengthen our organization with men and money. You have passed a resolution about civil disobedience. It is not mass civil disobedience we contemplate. But as a matter of fact every single act that we do and every single act of suffering is a preparation for mass civil disobedience. And why is this programme? I am not going to promise that if 50,000 people have suffered, Swaraj is going to drop like a ripe fruit. It is intended to keep the battle going on. Are you prepared to go to the jail in order to keep up the battle alive? If you are prepared for it, then you are fit to sign the volunteer pledge. In this great battle, if you go to prison and on the fourth or fifth day you yearn for newspapers in order to see whether the grant of Swaraj is given to the country, then you are not fit to sign the pledge. This is the meaning of the Ahmedabad volunteer pledge and we must begin again as we did before the arrest of Mahatmaji. I hope you have understood the position clearly. But if you cannot keep the battle alive in this way, I assure you you cannot get Swaraj and by constitutional methods, you can get only a few more crumbs and some more departments under your control and not Swaraj. It is absolutely necessary that our men must come forward. For this work money is required. I know the difficulties of collecting money from this poor country, and people come to quarrel over this. Money is an evil thing always, I am sure we could get on much better with each other if money is not required. (Laughter). But as it is to carry on the work we want money, and the Congress has put the very modest amount of 25 lakhs of rupees at our disposal. It works but to about 1½ lakhs for our own provinces and an equal amount for the Andhra Desa. If we have confidence surely we can collect this amount. The quota in men for Tamil province is 2,000. It is stated that Mahatmaji is not here and it is not easy to get this amount and men. Is it necessary that Mahatmaji should come before you and ask for this? Is it not enough if he suffers for this in jail. Please do not circulate this myth. (Cheers). Therefore I ask you young and old whatever may be your occupations, to come forward like true men in order to serve and go to jail if necessary.

WHAT KIND OF VOLUNTEERS?

Immediately we want 2,000 strong men in order that they may go to 2,000 villages and make themselves the centres of Congress activities there. I do not want these volunteers to do their duty in mock military style. It is not that style we want. What we want is men who really possess the capacity for sacrifice. They must carry on the work of the Congress in the villages by starting panchayat courts and by asking them to wear Khaddar the dress of freedom and self-reliance. You must ask people to spin and utlise profitably their leisure hours. By doing this work you can not only boycott British goods but all kinds of foreign goods. If these 2,000 men really do their work, we need not even require money. Our villages are quite hospitable and true Hinduism is not yet gone out of the land. No man would be allowed to starve. These men will be maintained even like the sanyasis. Money is only required for the purpose of getting confidence. I hope there is sufficient patriotism even in 1923 to do our duty.

WHAT IS THIS MONEY FOR?

This 25 lakhs of rupees is mainly intended to be spent on railways, telegrams and stationery in order to work out our programme. It is a very simple programme. If we do our duty sincerely, these 2,000 men will be taken to the jails. It is not necessary to think what laws should be disobeyed nor is it necessary to find out motives and means for starting civil disobedience. All the laws now are disobeying the laws of nature and if we only act according to the laws of nature, we will be disobeying the laws. These 50,000 men will be in jail, if Lord Reading is true to his word. He is vigilantly watching our preparations and we must at the same time vigilantly pursue our work and organise ourselves in earnest. I very much wanted a specific resolution passed on these lines at the congress. My plan was that each delegate must organize and must bring in Rs. 500. I do not think it would be very difficult if you put your shoulders together. I really think that by this earnest work we shall be able to get back our leaders. Therefore let us remember our duty and get men and money. Going to the jail and remaining there for 2 or 3 years is a much better education than what you are likely to get nowadays. Our opponents have really a very much better opinion of our work than ourselves.

A COMPLIMENT.

Mr. V. Srinivasa Sastri was saying in speech reported in the newspapers "that the Congress is active, large members attend it, that if a working committee meets in Lahore, so many think it necessary to attend it and that thousands of people assembled in Congress to suffer, to sacrifice and to carry out their resolutions. But what has come for you . . . (Laughter.)" Surely, gentlemen, you are not going to rest on your oars because Mr. Sastri has paid you this compliment. I am sure Mr. Sastri will repeat his compliment if you try and carry out your resolution, and it will enhance the reputation of India. We must keep alive the traditions of the Congress and carry out the resolutions passed by the Congress. Remember that if that reputation is gone, we have nothing to keep afterwards. So far as the other resolution of the Congress is concerned, viz., the repudiation of our debts, there is very little to be done, as we do not invest any money in war loans hereafter and let the world know we are not going to accept these loans hereafter. I do not think you have much money to invest in Government loans. What little you have I want you to invest in our war loan the Congress loan. I come to you with its advertisement and prospectus. The money you spent will not be a waste. You can also help considerably in collection of money.

AN APPEAL.

If you, young men and students present here help us is collecting this amount at once, our position is re-established and confidence is restored in the Congress I do not think any slanderer, destroyer or sceptic will possibly maintain if you students begin to collect money and respond to the call of the Congress. Therefore, I appeal to you to give your waste money you spend on a spare necktie or a spare novel. It will do you good if you read a book twice (laughter). If you do all this, I repeat as I began my address' you will establish the confidence of the Congress and will restore the confidence of our leaders in us and you will get from Mr. Sastri a much better compliment. Do not be criticising that our men did such and such a thing or did not do it. Let each man do his own duty and I assure that Panditji and other leaders will be with us and they will be with us only when we carry out the resolution we have passed. (loud and prolonged cheers.)

With a few remarks from the chair the meeting terminated. "The Hindu".

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THIRD DELHI SESSSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 15.

The Legislative Assembly assembled at eleven this morning for its third Delhi session. There was no opening by the Viceroy as the present is a mere continuation of the adjourned Simla session. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Deputy President presided owing to the continued indisposition of Sir Frederick Whyte. The Chamber was not quite full, only ninety members being present.

Thirteen new members next took the oath of allegiance. First to be sworn in was Sir Basil Blackett. He was followed by Sir Moncrieff Smith, Mr. A. H. Ley, Mr. C. D. M. Hindlay, Mr. H. Tonkinson, Mr. A. V. V. Ayyar, Mr. W. S. J. Willson, Colonel Sir J. H. L. Stanyon, Mr. J. N. Basu, Mr. Rustomji Faridoonjee, Mr. W. H. L. Cabell, Mr. P. B. Haigh and Mr. H. S. Holme.

Sir Malcolm Hailey, leader of the house, expressed on behalf of the House sympathy with Sir Frederick Whyte in his illness and hoped for his speedy return to those labours which had won both the admiration and respect of the house. (Hear Hear)

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy endorsed the feeling and felt sure that the President, who was making steady progress, would recover before long. He welcomed Sir Basil Blackett in place of the capable and indefatigable Sir Malcolm Hailey and expressed confidence that the house would assist Sir Basil who came with a great reputation both on the theoretical and practical side of finance in the discharge of his duties.

Sir D. P. Sarabadhikari joined on behalf of the non-officials to the feelings expressed by the leader of the house and chair in extending welcome to the new official members. He humourously expressed hope that Sir Basil Blackett would put their finances in order so that there would be no reason to quarrel with him as often as they used to with Sir Malcolm Hailey.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.

Business continues on a restricted scale in all sections. Cottons opened with a better enquiry for Dunbars owing to the bears covering while the Kesoram did not exhibit any material change. Jute were steady with Clive and Howrah shewing hardly any fluctuations. Some higher priced shares were on offer at lower levels than the previous quotations without finding any support. Coals remained without any enquiry and the transactions in them were very limited. Tea and miscellaneous were only accounted for by isolated deals. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent. Government paper 57, 5½ per cent. war bonds (1928) 99/10, 6 per cent bonds (1926) 100, 6 per cent bonds (1927) 100, 6 per cent U. P. Bonds (1928-41) 99/12.

Banks:—Imperial Bank 324/8, Tata Industrial Bank 8/8 discount.

Cotton:—Agra United 5/14, Bengal Nagpur Cotton 340, Dunbar 310, Kesoram 9/10.

Jute:—Anglo India 300, Benjamin 4/10 discount, Cheviot 206/8, Clive 36/4, Empir 53/8, Fort Gloster 752, Hooghly 65/8, Howrah 44/4, Kelvin 739, Kinnison 909, Lansdowne 308, Northabrook 53/8, Reliance 49/4.

Coal:—Burrakur 36, New Beerbhoom 35/12 North Laikdih 7, Samla Govindpur 14, Talcher 8/6.

Miscellaneous:—Hume Pipe and Concrete Construction annas 14, Indian Iron and Steel 48/8, Marshalls India Ltd. 6, British India Corporation 18/4, Burma Corporation 5/12, Burma Finance and Mining 3/6, Indo-Burma Tin 5/7, Nahapiet Jute Pressing 2/2, Port Shipping 20/4, Jutlibari Tea 9/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic tranefer was one shilling four and one eighth pence and demand bills were one shilling four and five-thirty-two pence.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

DISCUSSION ON PRIMARY EDUCATION.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. M. H. M. Khan presiding, when the budget estimates were again discussed during the first half of the meeting. When the resolution on compulsory education was taken up Mr. Mody moved an amendment for the postponement of the measure until a definite reply from Government were received regarding their promise to bear more than half the additional cost incurred on compulsory education by the Corporation. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta vigorously replied to the criticism of Mr. Mody and said even he was not prepared to charge the Government with *mala fide* intention as the latter had done.

The Corporation took up the consideration of the budget estimates for the current year.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji said these were days of retrenchment and said they also should have retrenchment in the Municipality. Any tax on the house-owners was eventually thrown on the tenants and he did not think that their burden should be increased. He complained there was a great deal of lavity in the refund department and the Municipality lost money because when they made a refund they had already paid the railway companies their charges. He suggested the Corporation should levy a charge of five per cent. on all those goods, the duty on which had ultimately to be refunded. The sanitation arrangements were of the very worst kind in his ward and he wondered how people in that locality lived and their efforts for the improvement of sanitation must begin from the worst places in the city.

Mr. A. K. Pai said they could reduce a large number of their working men if they had a more scientific and better organised system.

Dr. N. H. Sukhia did not think it was a very good budget at all. He thought the suggestion of a graduated taxation was a good one and the Corporation should give further consideration to the question. The debate was then adjourned.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The Corporation then considered the resolution on compulsory primary education. It read as follows:—

That the Corporation approve of and adopt Part II of the Schools Committee's report, sketching out a detailed scheme for the introduction of free and compulsory primary education in F and G. Wards and hereby determine as required under Section 5 of the Bombay Primary Education Act of 1920, that a notification under Section 3 of the Act, be issued with the necessary sanction of the Governor in Council declaring that primary education of both boys and girls of all classes and creeds except Europeans and Anglo-Indians and except also, for the present, of girls of the Mahomedan community shall be compulsory in the F and G Wards of the City, with effect from 1st July 1923 or such later date as it may be possible to give effect to the same. 2. That the President be requested to submit the necessary application for the sanction of the Governor in Council under Section 3 of the Act, to the introduction of the proposed compulsory education. 3. That in anticipation of the sanction of the Governor in Council, the Schools Committee be authorized to undertake from February 1923 the work of taking the preliminary census of the school children to be brought under compulsion, as proposed in paragraph 13 of their letter. 4. That copy of the Schools Committee's letter together with a copy of this Resolution, be forwarded to the Sanding Committee with an intimation that the Corporation will be prepared on their recommendation to sanction the grant necessary for carrying out the above proposals. 5. That the President be requested to represent to Government the desirability of making the necessary provision in their Budge' Estimates for the year 1923-24 and subsequent years to meet their share of the expenditure for carrying out the scheme. 6. That copy of the letter, dated the 9th January 1923 from the Secretary, Matunga Residents' Association on the subject, be forwarded to the Schools Committee for favour of remarks.

To this Mr. V. J. Patel had moved an amendment deleting the words "except also for the present of girls of the Mahomedan community," the other parts standing.

MR. MODY'S CRITICISMS.

Mr. H. P. Mody said they must give the report more careful attention before adopting it. He was not against the introduction of compulsory education, but the matter required their careful attention. He complained that Government had gone back on their promise of 1917-18 that they would give the Corporation more than half the actual expenditure incurred by them on compulsory education, but Government now said "Not more than half the actual expenditure incurred by the Bombay Municipality so far as funds might be available." It was not fair to the Corporation to introduce all those provisos. They did not know what additional burden would thus be thrown on the shoulders of the Corporation, and, until they knew it, they could not go on with the scheme. Another objection was that the Committee had not settled the general lines of the scheme with regard to financial arrangements. They merely said that ten lakhs would be required, and then proceeded with the scheme. That was a very strange thing to do, and the Corporation should give their further consideration to it. The whole thing was misconceived and he urged the postponement of at least until the report of the Committee was before them.

The Corporation then took up the consideration of the report on the financial aspects of the scheme.

SHARE OF GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Mody said if the Corporation undertook the scheme now, Government would try to get out of their responsibility and they (Corporation) would have to bear the whole burden. Were they ready to bear it single-handed? He moved an amendment postponing consideration of the question pending the reply of Government with regard to the report made by Corporation with regard to the draft rules published under the Primary Education Act and pending the report of the Committee specially appointed on November 23 to discuss the financial proposals.

Mr. Marzaban seconded.

AGAINST POSTPONEMENT.

Mr. Jamnadas K. Mehta said Government were morally bound to provide the money and they would do so, provided the Legislature sanctioned it. The report of the Committee had no bearing on the resolution and they had no business to postpone it unless they wanted to sidetrack the whole question.

Mr. Patel was agreeable to this.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji supported the measure, but with a view to meeting the contention of both the parties moved an amendment adding the words "subject to the sanction of the Government, the Corporation approve and adopt the scheme."

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

LATEST CABLES

CASH PAYMENT SUSPENDED

GERMAN NOTE TO REPARATION COMMISSION.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Paris.—The Reparation Commission have received a note from the German Government intimating the intention to suspend cash payments and, also, deliveries in kind in view of the occupation of Ruhr, which is considered a violation of the Treaty of Versailles.—Reuter.

BOCHUM OCCUPIED BY FRENCH.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

A Reuter wireless message reports that the French have occupied Bochum.

GERMAN MINER'S RESOLUTION.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Essen.—At a meeting of 1500 officials and members of the German Miners' Union, a resolution was passed condemning the French occupation as a violation of German freedom. A fiery speech by the president was warmly applauded. An incident is reported from a small town of Buer where the French soldiers on arrival were greeted by a shower of stones. No injuries were inflicted but the French general announced that the German police superintendent would be punished.

CABLE ITEMS.

A Hamburg message says that a fire broke out in number two hold of the British steamer "Mandala" while it was discharging jute, but was extinguished after the hold was flooded. The cargo in the number two hold was damaged by fire and water. The cargo in number one hold was damaged by water.

Dunedin—The M. C. C. have beaten Otago by six wickets.

RE TRAMWAY PROSECUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—Somedays back it had been reported in your paper, under the above heading that Messrs. Kanji Vesanji and M. B. Sethna were prosecuted and fined for several offences. As the name of the 1st accused coincides with mine and a wrong impression is likely to be created in the minds of many of your readers, please allow me to declare that I am not the person concerned therein or have no connections whatsoever with the said prosecution.—Yours, etc.

KANJI VASANJI.

C/o. Messrs. C. Framji & Co.
14, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Jan. 15.

"THE DRINK EVIL."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to yours comments on the "Drink Evil" in the "Notes of the Day" in your issue of the 29th ultimo, I beg you to publish the following few lines.

Pursuant to the emphatic protest from the residents of the Abdul Rehman Street against the opening of a liquor shop in a house known as Kapadia House, the Excise Collector convened a meeting on the spot on the 4th instant when the Commissioners of Police, and Bombay Municipality, and the members of the Advisory Committee met together and discussed the suitability of the site. The residents of the locality were represented by Mr. H. A. H. Payne, Solicitor of Messrs. Payne and Co. I understand, that the Municipal Commissioner, judging the strong feelings of the residents, who had mustered in large numbers, opposed the granting of the license and suggested that either the shop be cancelled or that the purchaser be asked to select a less objectionable site. The meeting created a favourable impression in the minds of those who were present; but, to our great surprise, we learnt that the Collector has granted permission to open the shop from the 20th instant, setting aside the unanimous opposition of the Advisory Committee and the vehement local protests.

Now where was the necessity to enact such a farce of inviting public as well as Committee's opinion when it was to be totally discarded and no deserving consideration to be given to local feeling? But there is still hope. The Collector's decision has yet to be confirmed by the Commissioner and the Advisory Committee as well as the public will not relax this efforts in convincing the Commissioner about abating the unmitigated nuisance of the presence of a gorg shop in the midst of a congested business locality like the Abdul Rehman Street.—Yours, etc.

IBRAHIMJI MAHOMADALLI.

Abdul Rehman Street, Jan. 11, 1923.

CALCUTTA NOTES.

DESHABANDHU'S DILEMMA.

A MINISTER ON THE WAR PATH.

MOCKERY OF FISCAL AUTONOMY.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

Mr. C. R. Das has returned from Benares and is busy reconnoitring on behalf of his party. Interviewed by a "Statesman" representative, Mr. Das said: "My confident belief is that the whole country will support my new programme in three months' time." On this Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, confirmed pessimist, has only one observation to make. This is his judgment: "The leaders of this party have not established their title to lead any serious political movement or work. Their appeal to the country will be absolutely abortive. Their manifesto has already fallen flat upon the public." Mr. Pal is an extinct volcano belching forth soot and smoke negotiable in some quarters as anti-Nationalist merchandise. He is difficult to please, though the programme of the Das Party tallies with the scheme of obstruction which Mr. Pal preached once as editor of the "Democrat." The details of Mr. Das's undertaking will be fired at Bombay, but it is likely to include the vigorous boycott of foreign and British goods. What he is now concerned with, is a definition of Swaraj, a concrete project to be presented to the country. In this problem, Mr. Das has sound metaphysical support from Babu Bhagavandas of Benares. Since the latter joined the non-cooperation movement, he has been mournfully pleading for a definition of Swaraj. He once produced a learned treatise on the subject; but workers seldom paid heed to his counsel, tendered though it had been free on all occasions. "Let us first define Swaraj"—this has been the fretful cry of Babu Bhagavandas. Mr. C. R. Das who has many of the imfirmities of metaphysicians, is inclined to lend a hand to the Benares philosopher. Mr. Das says that his form of Swaraj would be "a ministry for the peculiar genius of the Indian people" and "the establishing of autonomous districts or centres embracing a population of about 10,000 would (in his opinion) be the best basis for a purely Indian Government." On his own procedure, he is somewhat hazy. Will he or dare he form a party of his own? Since he is confident of winning the country in three months, the question does not seem important. I quote his exact words which contain the suggestion of an independent party:—"When we can say conclusively that we have the country at our back we shall urge the Congress to accept our programme; if it then refuses we shall have no alternative but to start another separate organisation of our own. *We do not want to go against the Congress, but we shall be justified in doing so if the country is behind us;* should the country refuse to support us then we must, of course, yield." Italics are mine, but the idea is Mr. Das's. He hints at a curious contingency, namely, that the country might be behind him without the Congress being necessarily so. In other words, the opinion of the Congress may be one thing and the opinion of the country another. If Mr. Das persuades himself that the country is not represented by the Congress or that, after three months, the country thought differently from the Congress, there would be the beginnings of dual allegiance and rupture. The root-fallacy of this precarious attitude is that Mr. Das has, in his irritation, questioned the credentials of the Congress and toyed with the possibility of the Congress failing to reflect popular opinion. That is the slippery incline of Moderatism, of Schism and Self-will. Mr. Das's programme has not caused much animation in Bengal and his excuse for the sluggish start is the delay of the Bombay Conference. Happily, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad has come from jail with the resolve of unity, and he has been striving to find lines of a truce, so that the danger of domestic commotion and mutual obstruction in the Congress may be avoided. He will attend the Bombay Conference and if reports speak true, he does not personally reprobate the idea of contesting the elections and preventing impostors from going in. The supreme need he urges is Unity, or at least a non-party compromise.

AUDACIOUS STRIKE-BREAKING.

Aided and abetted by the non-interfering pretensions of the Bengal Government, the Tramway Company is holding out against the offer of a Conciliation Board. After the departure of the Viceroy, the police were given the task of "protecting" loyal workers against intimidation. A few cars are taken out in the morning and run in armoured dignity, with sepoys near the wheel, and sergeants gadding about at strategic points. The Company has put a brave face on the consequences of their obduracy, but there is no tram-service and the public are left to suffer. Lord Lytton's Government do not favour any enquiry into the allegation that old hands are being systematically dismissed for the sake of docility and cheapness. If that is so, the Company should not evade an enquiry, for the charge is one which the Board should clear or own up in regard to the local management. The Company allege they had no notice of the strike, and the men offer to disprove the statement. The Company say that the dismissed hands were guilty of "gross insubordination", and the men challenge the manager to make an explicit statement of facts. This is the sixth strike in two years, and if there had been an Indian domiciled board of management the strike would not have lasted 24 hours and involved all this waste of money, public suffering and mutual ill-will. There have been a few cases of hooliganism and assault against the "black-legs" and new recruits turned out for faithful service. There has been throwing of stones, a case of stabbing and one of acid-squirting. The demands of the men have, if anything increased while the Company is essaying the policy of attrition. The following is the list of their demands. (1) The re-instatement of all dismissed hands including the driver whose dismissal was the immediate cause of their present strike; (2) an increase of their wages by Rs. 6; (3) a free grant of overcoats during the winter; (4) a free supply of better waterproof coats during the rains; (5) recognition of their union; (6) full payment of wages to those who might be sent to jail in connection with accident, cases while driving and their re-employment after release; (7) overtime on bank holidays; (8) one month's leave with full pay. These concessions involve loss of "prestige" and what is worse, of money. An enquiry will end in a hole or two in the Company's pockets. since the demands do look reasonable. But the management is in paroxysms of disciplinary dignity and there is no present danger of a Conciliation Board pronouncing an honest opinion on the generosity of the Company towards its employees.

ANOTHER STRIKE.

Misfortunes seldom come single. On the top of the tram-strike, there is a strike of stevedore and dockyard labour, so full and effective that shipping is at a stand-still. To be exact, it is not a strike but a lock-out by employers in view of the wage-claims of dockyard. There was a strike in July last when the masters imported foreign labour and incurred great loss to bring the workers to their knees. In fact, the unconditional terms of surrender left dock-yard men in a worse position than before. The tramway men are far more organised than the dock-yard carriers and the chances are that irrespective of the merits of their case, they will be starved to surrender by the masters.

NAPOLEON OF NOTTINGHILL.

The Hon. P. C. Mitter, seems to have gained the ear of Majesty in regard to the Calcutta University affairs. Lord Lytton tried to bring about a compromise between the Senate and that Son of Stars, the Minister of Education. Not much good came of it, nor did much money pour into the broadlap of Sir Asutosh Mukherjea when he called for a University Lite-Saving Fund. What now buoys up the University is the credit it has got out of the Examination fees. Swarms of candidates, from P. A. to the Matriculation, have paid their fees and the University Professors have got their arrears of salary. The Rs. 2½ lakhs voted by the Legislative Council is being sat upon by the Hon. P. C. Mitter, who like M. Poincare would not agree to any respite without "guarantees." What is more, the University is to be taught its place by the initiation of a Bill to reform it. The following sensational statement appears in the "Patrika":—

"We understand that the Bill relating to the Calcutta University about the nature of which there has been much speculation, and which, it was believed, in some quarters, would be dropped, will shortly be introduced in the Legislative Council. The Bill, it is believed, is a short one, and will make the control of the Government over the University more definite and complete than it is now. Certain changes will also be made in the constitution of the University. We also understand that no opportunity will be given to the Senate or the Syndicate to express its views on the proposed Bill. His Excellency the Governor is said to have accepted the views of the Minister of Education regarding the urgency of University reform as contemplated in the Bill." The ignoring of the Syndicate and the University in legislation concerning the University, is worthy of the Reform Era. Education is transferred, ministerialised democratised, into a state of hole-and-corner autocracy. If there had been fair-play, Sir Asutosh could have flored his low antagonist, with one hand tied behind his back. Will the Legislative Council kick like John Gilpin's horse and try to unburden themselves a little? They have too many feather-topped resolutions in hand to allow them the chance of doing rightly by a much harrassed University.

TARIFF-JOKES TO COME.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce have finished their sittings. Bombay will be the headquarters in 1923. The proceedings were so well reported by the Associated Press that comment would be redundant. The Viceroy's speech threw the audience into a trance of adoration, scarcely yet equalled in credit by the performances of Anna Pavlova. One thing he made clear, tearing away the mask of "Fiscal Autonomy" which in the Moderate Constitution had descended to India, Lord Reading said (1) that all initiative in tariff legislation must come exclusively from the Executive Government, who of course will act in concert with the Secretary of State (2) that the Tariff Board will contain a Government representative and that the acceptance or rejection of their proposal will rest not with the Assembly but with the Government of India (3) that no interval will be allowed between the submission of a proposal and the decision of Government. These restrictions, together with the subservience of Delhi to Whitehall, make the vaunt of Fiscal Autonomy a nauseating mockery.

TEA.

Messrs. W. S. Cresswell & Co.'s report, dated 9th instant—

The market reopened to-day after the Christmas holidays with a sale of about 30,400 packages.

Many teas are now very rough and stalky and quality generally is disappointing for the time of year.

The sale passed with a brisk tone and teas generally were selling at fully firm to rather higher rates than those ruling before the holidays, the only descriptions that sometimes shewed weakness being Dusts and small Fannings kinds.

Bombay and Persian buyers were operating very freely.

Quantity sold up to Sale No. 28, held on 19th December, 1922, 60,612,000 lbs.

Quantity sold up to Sale No. 26, held on 20th December, 1921, 44,333,800 lbs.

Quantity sold up to Sale No. 24, held on 21st December, 1920, 43,533,400 lbs.

(Damaged and secondhand teas are not included in the above figures.)

The total average being As. 12-11 against As. 9-9 last year and As. 5-2 in 1920.

The average price of Sale No. 28 was Re. 1-0-3 per lb., as compared with As. 13-2 for the sale held at about the corresponding date last year, and As. 5-6 in 1920.

GOLD.

Messrs. Binjraj Zorawarmull Bhatia state their report:—

During the week the Cross-rate fluctuated within narrow limits and the Sterling exchange set back on Friday to 1s. 4 1/16d. on the Government announcement of selling Rs. 50,00,000 Council Bills and heavy bullion shipment news from London and later again steadied up with good undertone on account of heavy cotton shipments from Bombay. Though in some quarters it is reported that Government will continue selling Council Bills when the exchange is above 1s. 4d. and also Government might sell reverse Councils when exchange is under 1s. 4d. and by so doing they will try to fix it at 1s. 4d. or Rs. 15 per sovereign. This week's tenders for Council Bills were accepted for Rs. 43,00,000 at 1s. 4 3/32d. and Rs. 7,00,000 at 1s. 4 1/16d. Merchants are anxiously waiting for Government's definite announcement of their policy during the coming Budget for 1923-24. This week India again bought all the available gold of the London market and the orders were proportionately retained and consequently they put the rates up from 89 shillings to 89s. 4d. per ounce in spite of higher Cross-rate. The actual figures of the shipment are not to hand but are expected to be heavy amounts. The Bombay Bulls squeeze operations were successfully carried through during the January settlements and still the premium on spot gold is carried considerably which we think will disappear after a fortnight on the arrival of gold per s. s. "Kaisar-i-Hind." A shipment of bar gold from London to India is reported to be £10,95,000 of which Bombay gets £935,000, Calcutta £155,000 and Karachi £5,000 and that of sovereigns worth £33,800 of which £30,000 is apportioned for Bombay and £3,800 for Singapore. The daily offtake is still about 25,000 tolas. The arrivals into India this week are reported to be as under:—Bar gold from London to Bombay (which include Rs. 7,95,673 imported on 22nd December, 1922), Rs. 24,32,825; bar gold from Auckland to Bombay, Rs. 2,44,125; coin gold from London to Bombay (which include Rs. 1,59,375 imported on 22nd December, 1922), Rs. 6,15,690; coin gold from Port Said to Bombay, Rs. 1,38,397; coin gold from New York to Bombay, Rs. 65,630.

SILVER.

The London rates were fluctuated according to the India and China's buying and selling orders and both India and China bought and sold during the week and we expect that on account of political uncertainty and good offtake India will continue buying this month and the heavy premium on spot will remain up to 28th February, i.e., till the next Budget is out. The average daily offtake from both Bombay and Calcutta has increased during the week from 250 to 275 bars. Also shortage of cash and good offtake is reported from Shanghai during the week. The shipment from London to Calcutta is £80,000 and to Bombay £210,000. The arrivals in India were as follows:—Bar silver from London to Bombay, Rs. 21,93,692; bar silver from New York to Bombay, Rs. 9,13,277; bar silver from Sydney to Bombay, Rs. 1,08,835; coins from Asiatic Ports to Bombay, Rs. 1,24,659.

LOOSE JUTE.

Messrs. Moran and Co.'s report says:

Since re-opening after the holidays the market has ruled quiet with sellers unchanged in their ideas. Mills have shown little interest except in picking up small lots of the lower qualities in both pucca and kutcha bales. Tossa Sixes have been done at Rs. 14-12 and jute rejections at Rs. 13. Balers have bought Tossa Fives at Rs. 15-8. Closing quotations are Rs. 16, Rs. 15 and Rs. 13-8 for Fives, Sixes and Rejs. respectively, and in the absence of enquiry these rates are nominal.

HEAVY GOODS.

The feature of this section of the trade for the past week has been the active revival in demand for most twill fabrics. The Cape markets are taking a lively interest, with a considerable trade resulting in B. Twills and Liverpools. We have also to report a moderate turnover in Cuban Sugar bags which have been dealt in at advancing rates.

HESSIANS.

Since the publication of our last report this market has fluctuated considerably, but throughout a firm undertone has been noticeable. Values show an appreciable advance, with speculators displaying distinct optimism as to the upward course of prices in the near future. The oversea markets are acting with caution with the result that very limited export trade is passing

JUTE CLOTH.

The following tables give the quantity of jute cloth exported during eleven months, January to November, 1922, as compared with the corresponding period of 1921:—

London 1922, 1,17,74,500 yds., 1921, 1,23,76,500 yds.
Dundee 1922, 3,38,00,000 yds., 1921, 2,65,81,427 yds.
Liverpool 1922, 38,46,000 yds., 1921, 1,02,11,600 yds.
Other Ports (U. K.) 1922, 3,46,000, 1921, 7,90,000 yds.
Continent 1922, 26,38,884 yds., 1921, 23,95,462 yds.
North America 1922, 88,69,21,800 yds., 1921 80,17,76,969 yds.
South America 1922, 14,36,61,860 yds., 1921 13,66,74,695 yds.
Russia nil.
Australian Colonies 1922, 2,17,93,516 yds., 1921, 1,38,05,950 yds.
Japan & China 1922, 54,10,000 yds., 1921 38,97,000 yds.
Ceylon 1922, 19,28,000 yds., 1921, 8,30,000 yds.
Bombay & Karachi 1922, 97,30,000 yds., 1921, 1,95,90,588 yds.
Madras & Malabar Coast 1922, 15,73,000 yds., 1921, 12,11,650 yds.
All other Ports 1922, 1,48,86,333 yds., 1921, 1,07,87,301 yds.
Total 1922, 113,83,09,893 yds., 1921, 104,09,23,842 yds.

"TRUST OF INDIA."

At a meeting, the shareholders of the Trust of India, Ltd., have decided to proceed into liquidation. The company was registered in 1916 as a Boulton concern with an authorised capital of Rs. 90 lakhs. In the very first year, the balance-sheet exhibited a net profit of nearly Rs. 2½ lakhs. Things were kept humming till 1921 when 'minus' figures began to show themselves in the accounts. The loss shown in the year ending April, 1922, was Rs. 7,84,993, and there was a sharp decline in stocks. The following was the Balance Sheet of the Trust on 30th April, 1922:—

	Rs.
Capital including debentures	1,15,03,500
Sundry liabilities	87,93,099
Total	2,02,96,599
	Rs.
Fixed Assets	24,84,529
Investments	1,36,64,592
Loans, etc.	53,53,228
Cash	14,209
Profit and Loss	9,80,450
Total	2,02,96,599

"A REPROACH TO BOMBAY."

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—You are right in alluding in your editorial note to the poverty of the rich in refusing to come to the rescue of the beggars of this Second City of the Empire. But in my humble opinion the fault does not lie so much with the people as with Government who had appointed in 1918 an influential committee to deal with the problem of professional beggary in the Bombay Presidency The report of the said committee was out in 1920; and so far it has been passed unnoticed by Government. How long will they be allowed to sleep over it? It is my firm belief that the various measures recommended in that report, if honestly acted upon, will go a great way in alleviating the distress of the deserving poor of Bombay. But in the meanwhile the public of this "beautiful city should also see that the honour of its name is not sullied by their actions. It is indeed a "reproach" to Bombay that the poor and the starving should face death in such an ignoble manner.—Yours, etc.,

RUBAB-E-SHIKASTA.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

MARKETS IN BOMBAY.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—When the Improvement Trust set out to acquire properties and create open spaces with a view to improving the City and relieving the congested areas, they seem to have overlooked the necessity for providing branch markets in the new areas. Many residents of the new areas are obliged to go some distance to procure their daily supplies, which tends to delay household meals and leads to unpunctuality in attendance at busines. The hawkers are allowed to set about the pavements, thereby obstructing traffic in the case of pedestrians. This nuisance could probably be overcome if the above suggestion regarding provision of markets, were adopted, as it would help to draw the hawkers away from the more congested areas and so minimise the inconvenience to the public.—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Jan. 12.

WORLD FORCES.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There has been an unfortunate tendency in certain quarters to ignore the world-forces, generated by the last Great War, in discussing the policy of the Indian National Congress. People generally are prone to look at the surface currents and are not given to reflecting upon the deeper and more stable factors lying beneath the hue and cry of daily life.

If we take a particular view of present-day politics we shall know that the boycott of the Reforms is the right step to be taken at this juncture.

I want here to explain the particular view I take of the situation and to show that boycott of Reforms is the right step.

People now know what the League of Nations is, its principles and its aims. But they distrust the intentions of the present custodians of that institution. But at the same time they are falling a prey to the machinations of these very custodians, unconsciously though it be.

Germany wanted to destroy the power of the British empire and the British overlordship of the sea and monopoly of markets. Germany's other objective in the war was the destruction of the power of Czarist Russia. We now know that this object has been gained and Bolshevist Russia is practically under the influence of Germany and that is the reason why the Allies misrepresented her, made expeditions against her and lastly sought to conciliate her at the Genoa Conference. They wanted to win her back to their side but have failed. When Germany had accomplished this in the East she had no need for prolonging the war. She made overtures for peace on the principle of no indemnity, no territory. But the Allies were not prepared for such an ignominous surrender at the time. They avowed righteous intentions and secured the help of U. S. A. It was at this time that the announcement of August 20, 1917 was made. We now know how the principle of self-determination forced upon Germany and Austria is turning upon the authors themselves. We also know what the reparations problem was set up for. It was a policy directed against U. S. A. We also know the fate of the Treaty of Sevres. The recent Russian memorandum to the Lausanne Conference is edifying in this respect. There is no doubt that the Allies will eventually have to yield in this Conference as in every other matter. Their pretensions have thoroughly been exposed.

Those who still cherish illusions in this respect cannot be convinced. But some knowing the position are still unwittingly playing into the hands of clever statesmen. The entry into the Councils for obstruction even is lending support to the principle of tutelage and trusteeship. By this futile step a chance of immediate fulfilment of the Nation's demands will be lost and the attainment of the goal will be delayed for a decade or a half. Hoping that the waverers take timely note, I am.—Yours, etc.

POLITICUS.

INDISCRIMINATE CHARITY.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Men (who think it "infra dig" to work for Rs. 50 and Rs. 60 a month and who are puffed up with false pride which makes them think that it is below their dignity to enter a Workhouse, an Industrial Home, or some such institution) should not be helped from Church Poor Funds when they are unemployed through their own misdeeds an silly actions. Some padres help loafers who will not work regularly but prefer to sleep in the gardens and on the pavements at night-fall begging from this padre and that priest for a rupee or two in order to get themselves food during the day. Now indiscriminate charity of this sort is to be deprecated when there is a European Relief Association, a Strangers Home, a Workhouse, a Salvation Army Industrial Home the St. Vincent de Paul Society and other institutions to help poor stranded Europeans, Eurasians and Anglo-Indians.—Yours, etc.

ANGLO INDIAN.

Open Letter
To Municipal Councillors and all concerned.

GENTLEMEN,

In addressing you as members of the Municipal Corporation Etc., Etc. May we very briefly draw your attention to an invention for the absolute and infallible control of the speed limit of Motor Vehicles. Claims for this device are:—

1. Fitted to a car or lorry it makes the driver automatically and absolutely obedient to the law in regard to the speed limit, no matter what that limit may be.
2. Causes engine to temporarily cease its function should any attempt be made to exceed the limit.
3. Reduces possibility of street accidents 50%by keeping the Vehicle under proper control.
4. Reduces the work of both Police and Law Courts by making impossible, offences now being tried by hundreds monthly
5. Saves life.
6. Saves Rate-payers money on Road repairs.
7. Cannot be tampered with by unscrupulous persons.
8. Automatically makes a more careful class of driver.

If you are interested, on behalf of general public, the undersigned place themselves unreservedly at your service for demonstration and absolute proof of their claims. Failing to prove the claims set forth the inventors hold themselves liable to pay anv named charity the sum of Rs. 10,000.

We are Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
W. H. TRAFFORD, Manager,
The Automobile Road-Speed Controller Company

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Dear Sirs,

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Yours faithfully,
MADHO SINGH,
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NOTE.—Testimonials are sent free: Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected. This is the best time for taking the specific.
(4)

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Constipation, biliousness, and their attendant train of other disorders, such as headache, dizziness, muddy complexion, indigestion and impure blood, are all due to an inactive or torpid liver. Drugs and powerful poisons, such as calomel, can give only temporary relief, simply because while they stimulate the liver to violent action they do not cleanse and strengthen the delicate network of secretory ducts and glands. For this latter purpose there is nothing equal to *Alkia Saltrates*, the deposits of certain natural medicinal waters obtainable in the form of refined *Alkia Saltrates*, which any chemist will have in stock, or can easily obtain for you from his wholesale dealer. One to two level teaspoonfuls should be taken in a glass of water three times a day, and continued until all signs of constipation, which is the first evidence of liver trouble, have entirely disappeared. At the same time the headaches, mental depression, floating specks before the eyes, biliousness, bad complexion and stomach trouble will vanish, and you will again experience the pleasure of enjoying life as Nature intended you should. Avoid strong pills, drugs or alcoholic stimulants, eat moderately, and drink liberally of water, in which you should occasionally dissolve a teaspoonful of *Alkia Saltrates*—Nature's liver clarifier—and you need never fear a return of the trouble.

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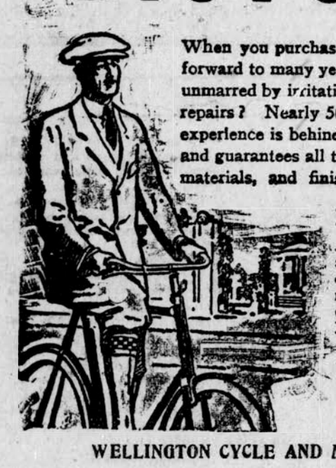

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The first symptom of the acute form is *tightness or soreness of the chest* right behind the upper part of the breast bone, with a little hoarseness and tickling at the back of the throat, and with this is a very annoying hacking, dry cough which sets up inflammation.

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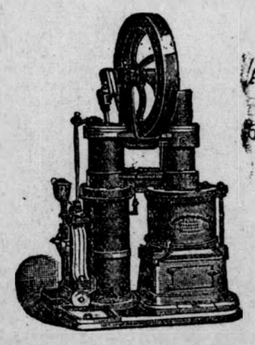

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